WANTED—A Partner with $200 ...

WANTED—Ho! Everybody ...

WANTED—Men, Farmers ...

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865. NUMBER 201.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches bring but little news from the military situations, but at latest accounts all was going well. Gen. Terry's official report confirms the destruction by the rebels of Fort Caswell, and the capture by our forces of more important works thereabouts, making a sum total of 162 cannon to be placed to the credit of our gallant army and navy. The rebel force at Charleston is reported to have concentrated near Branchville to resist Sherman's advance, while the inhabitants of the doomed city were evacuating it. It is also confirmed that one of Sherman's corps—probably Howard's—has reinforced Terry on his march against Wilmington. It is believed at Washington that the latter place was captured on Monday by a combined attack of our army and navy. The Shenandoah Valley so long the scene of contests and of victory, again appears in the military dispatches, Early's pickets having fallen back, indicating a rebel retreat towards Lynchburg.

Every lover of science will deeply regret the burning of the Smithsonian Institute. Although the building was not entirely destroyed, it is evident that its most valuable collections, embracing its records, books, reports, a portion of its library, meteorological reports, correspondence, paintings, instruments and natural history collections are ruined. The loss in figures is trivial compared with the incalculable loss to American science.

The Provost Marshal General sets the quota of Illinois, under the last call, at 35,541. The figures are evidently exaggerated, and an agent has been dispatched by Gov. Oglesby, to Washington, to rectify mistakes.

The repeal of the paper duty in the House, is having its legitimate effect in reducing the price of paper.

A sensible motion has been introduced in Congress, to determine whether it is expedient to legislate for the safety of the public traveling on railroads. In consideration of the frightful list of casualties last year, and the experience of a Post Office agent as indicated by our Washington dispatches, we trust there will be no doubt about the propriety of legislation upon the part of Congressmen. The people, at least, have no doubts.

The debates in Congress yesterday were of an unusually interesting character. That upon retaliation very nearly touches the heart of every person in the North and will be read with interest. The debate set on foot by Brooks in his slanderous charges against Butler woke up a nest of hornets, and if he is severely stung it is his own fault. He will certainly remember Gov. Boutwell for some time to come.

The infamous Black Laws, which have so long disgraced our statute books and stained the civilization of Illinois, are in a fair way to be expunged. The resolution to repeal them passed the Senate yesterday, and there is no doubt that a similar fate awaits them in the House. The Democratic Assemblymen, true to their instincts and antecedents, voted to retain them.

A deputation is in Washington urging the construction of a canal from Green Bay to Lake Michigan.

The air is full of peace rumors, and among the latest is one to the effect that Jeff. Davis sent a letter by Blair to the President offering to send commissioners to negotiate terms whenever the United States should offer to receive them. The President replies through the same source, with his ultimatum, "To whom it may concern."

The Governor General of Canada has done a prudent act by including in his estimates for the coming year the $50,000 stolen from the St. Albans banks by rebel raiders and illegally surrendered to them by the Chief of Police of Montreal.

Gold closed in New York last night at 205⅛.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the Smithsonian Institution is in flames. The loss of this noble structure with its precious accumulations will be felt in every quarter of the globe where science has a friend. To say nothing of its invaluable library and records, the Smithsonian Institution contained the most complete collection of the fauna of America that has ever been brought together. The Philadelphia Museum may contain a more magnificent array of birds; possibly other institutions may excel in particular branches of scientific investigation; but the Smithsonian was by far the most comprehensive seat of the natural sciences on this continent, while in some departments (that relating to the American Indians for example), it embodied all that was known in the world. Its meteorological records were of immense value. The "Smithsonian contributions to knowledge" have become, through the enlightened patronage of Congress, a household word to the American people. That all this should have perished in a few hours is a calamity that can hardly be estimated.

The Smithsonian building was a massive and costly edifice of brown stone, situated in the center of a park of some twenty acres, about half a mile from the Capitol. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The following dispatch relative to the quota has been communicated to the Governor:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Lieut. Col. C. S. Lovell:

The revised quota of the State of Wisconsin under the call of December 19th is 12,356. The apportionment to districts will be mailed to you from this office to-morrow.

[Signed] JAS. B. FRY.

Judge Harlow S. Orton of the 9th Circuit has resigned his position for the purpose of removing to Washington to practice his profession. ... [illegible]

Capt. Hobbs, of the 37th regiment, has arrived here with a recruiting party for the 37th, which is short forty men.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

LATEST FROM THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From Fort Fisher—Capture of 162 Cannon.

WILMINGTON BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED ON MONDAY.

The Smithsonian Institute Partially Destroyed by Fire.

GREAT LOSS OF RECORDS, PAINTINGS AND VALUABLE COLLECTIONS.

The Illinois Black Laws Repealed in the Senate.

THE QUOTA OF ILLINOIS STATED AT 35,541—EVIDENTLY A MISTAKE.

Interesting Debate in Congress on Retaliation.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. BUTLER—BROOKS SILENCED BY BOUTWELL'S BATTERIES.

Another Flight of Peace Rumors.

Gold Closed—205 1-8.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Quota of Illinois—The Chicago River Commission—A Lively Time Anticipated.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, January 24.

Governor Oglesby received to-day an official statement from Provost Marshal General Fry, that the number of troops due the General Government is 35,541. The claim is believed to be largely in excess of what the Government has a right to claim, and Gov. Oglesby has dispatched an agent to Washington to have it corrected, and reduced to the figures actually due. The apportionment to each district is expected from Washington in a day or two, and will be published as soon as received.

Mayor Sherman, Comptroller Hayes, Aldermen Talcott, Holden and Roberts arrived this evening. They come to fight the River Commission. Saml. Hoard, W. H. Brown, J. H. Dunham, B. W. Raymond and other friends of the Commission are here ahead of them. Lively times are anticipated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Red River Expedition—Rations for Prisoners—The Hundred Day Credits—Burning of the Smithsonian Institute.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, January 24.—Brig. Gen. Dwight, of the 19th army corps, has been before the War Committee to testify in reference to the Red River campaign. The testimony thus far in regard to this subject is said to be very contradictory.

Gen. Banks' friends once more announce that he expects to leave for New Orleans early next week.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy—Cross Examination of the Witness Shanks Continued.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The cross examination of the Texan Captain John T. Shanks, a witness for the Government in the Chicago Conspiracy trial, in this city, was continued this morning by Mr. R. Hervey on behalf of the prisoner Morris. The examination elicited few facts which are not already published. Indeed the sole object of the attorneys seems to be to insult a man because they know he cannot retaliate. Liar, thief, villian, spy, traitor and detective are terms implied or openly uttered, in every sentence of the counsel to a man who even sacrificed his word for the good of the defenseless citizens of your city. To Major Barnett, the loyal people of Chicago will ever owe a debt of gratitude for the able manner in which he protected the witness, who has helped to serve them, or conducts the case in their behalf.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Reward for a Murderer—Guerilla Captured—Exciting Time in the State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, 24, 1865.

Gov. Fletcher has offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Mayor McDearmon, of Boonville, who killed the discharged soldier, Henry Hilleman, last night.

Marion D. Irwig, a dangerous guerilla, has been captured in Saline county and is now in irons at Macon.

The State Convention are having an exciting discussion, proposing forfeitures of estates of rebels. [illegible]

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Repeal of the Black Laws in the Senate.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

In the Senate, third readings—Mr. Bushnell called up the bill repealing the Black Laws.

Mr. Mack moved to re-consider the vote ordering the third reading. Carried.

Mr. Mack moved to amend by adding "and repeal section 23, chapter 30, preventing negroes testifying."

After discussion—Green of Alexander, and Cobbs against, and Lindsay in favor of, the amendment, it was adopted:

YEAS—Addams, Allen, Bushnell, Eastman, Green of Marion, Lansing, Mack, Metcalf, Richards, Strain, Ward, Webster—12.

NAYS—Cobbs, Green of Alexander, Hunter, Lindsay, Mason, McConnell, Peters, Reilly, Scofield, Wescott and Worcester—11.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, MICH., Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Senator Creswell made an able report to-day against restoring the death penalty in this State, which the Legislature has been memorialized to do. Five hundred copies were ordered printed for distribution.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. COWAN presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on unsized paper.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Market—Southern News.

[illegible]

From Fort Fisher.

[illegible]

"Poor Pierce."

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A Washington special to the N. Y. Express says: "Ex-President Pierce is hourly expected here, and is said to be one of the Peace Commissioners."

Canal Project.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A delegation has arrived here to secure an appropriation by Congress for the construction of a canal to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting Summary of News—Important from Charleston—Peace Rumors, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24—Midnight.

Paper Declining.

The repeal of the paper duty promises to affect the price of paper in this city. Dealers to-day were seeking to make sales of straw and rag paper at one-fourth to one cent lower than they would sell a week ago. The prospect is there will be a further decline during this week. There is a considerable quantity in the market, and the leading newspapers have received their supplies for some time. Some agent for the West was negotiating yesterday for several thousand reams of excellent quality at twenty cents, but concluded to await the expected fall before completing his contract. The probability of the extensive manufacture of printing paper from a cheap material, not heretofore used, promises to have a still greater effect on lowering the market.

The Florida Prisoners.

A Boston dispatch says the crew of the pirate Florida, confined in Fort Warren, have received an order for release on condition of leaving the country within ten days, but are unable from want of funds. About 200 prisoners, including 2 Generals, are now in Fort Warren.

Savannah Cotton.

Four vessels laden with cotton from Savannah are expected to arrive soon. None of the Savannah cotton is to be sold until Collector Draper returns.

The Peace Rumors.

[illegible]

From Charleston.

[illegible]

Congressional Matters.

[illegible]

The Smithsonian Institute Fire.

[illegible]

¶ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

New Advertisements.

FRIENDS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

See that your Nearest Neighbors

ARE ENROLLED,

So the DRAFT will be

Equally Distributed

And they do not Run.

A FRIEND.

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR

February, 1865,

IS NOW READY,

With the following

ATTRACTIVE LIST OF CONTENTS

Our First Great Painter and his Works; Doctor Johns; Roger Brooke Taney; The Mantle of St. John de Matha; Needle and Garden. II.; Notes of a Pianist; Garnet Hall; The Pleiades of Connecticut; Ice and Esquimaux. III.; The Old House; Memories of Authors—Coleridge; The Chimney Corner. II.; Pro Patria; A Fortnight with the Sanitary; Art—Harriet Hosmer's Zenobia; Reviews and Literary Notices.

Among the contributors to this number are the following writers: DONALD G. MITCHELL, JOHN G. WHITTIER, S. C. HALL, T. B. ALDRICH, FITZ HUGH LUDLOW, G. REYNOLDS, EPES SARGENT, F. SHELDON, D. A. WASSON, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, ALICE CARY, L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Terms of the Atlantic:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS—Four Dollars per year.

CLUB RATES—Two Copies for Seven Dollars; Five Copies for Sixteen Dollars; Ten Copies for Thirty Dollars, and each additional copy Three Dollars. For every Club of Twenty Subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or Twenty-one Copies for Sixty Dollars.

POSTAGE—The postage on the Atlantic is 24 cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.

CLUBBING WITH "OUR YOUNG FOLKS."—The "Atlantic" and "Our Young Folks" will be furnished to one address for Five Dollars per year.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publisher, 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THIS POPULAL JUVENILE IS NOW READY.

This number contains contributions from J. G. WHITTIER, H. W. LONGFELLOW, "CARLETON," J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MRS. STOWE, HARRIET E. PRESCOTT, LUCY LARCOM, and others, and is embellished with eleven fine illustrations. The author of "Ten Acres Enough" continues his interesting article on "Farming for Boys;" "Carleton" gives the second number of "Winning his Way;" and Captain Mayne Reid, in addition to his continued story "Afloat in the Forest," bestows upon the boys a graphic sketch called "Trapped in a Tree."

TERMS OF "OUR YOUNG FOLKS:"

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS—Two dollars a year. Single numbers, twenty cents.

CLUBS—Three copies for five dollars; Five copies for eight dollars; Ten copies for fifteen dollars; Twenty copies for thirty dollars, and an extra copy gratis to the person forming the club of twenty.

POSTAGE—The postage must be paid at the office where the magazine is received.

CLUBBING WITH THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The Atlantic Monthly and Our Young Folks (\$5) a year, will be sent together to one address for five dollars.

All subscriptions are payable in advance.

All letters respecting the magazine should be addressed to the publishers,

TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington-st., Boston.

ZOE IN HER CHARACTERISTIC WILD ARAB DANCE, To-night at McVicker's.

THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY!

Capital, $10,000,000.

TO CONSIST OF 100,000 SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE OF $100.

AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, President.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, Treasurer pro tem.

EDGAR E. HOLLY, Secretary.

Prof. JAMES T. HODGE, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

MARCUS A. FINCH, 128 Maiden Lane.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, 417 Fifth avenue.

J. B. CHURCH.

WM. H. MELLEN, Late Claflin, Mellen & Co.

AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, 64 Murray street.

HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Cummins, Alexander & Green.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 94 Maiden Lane.

WILLIAM W. STONE, Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., Editor New York Observer.

THOMAS SMULL, Thomas Smull & Sons.

ASHBEL GREEN, Cummins, Alexander & Green.

JOSEPH WALES, Wales, Wetmore & Co.

PASCHAL W. TURNEY, 119 Broadway.

HENRY B. HYDE, 92 Broadway.

Persons desiring further information may communicate with the President, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, or Treasurer pro tem., JOHN E. WILLIAMS, or

E. C. WILDER, Agent, Insurance Rooms 70 Lasalle street, Chicago.

NEW MUSIC.

MEET ME DOWN BY THE SEA. Song and Chorus.

MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL. Song and Chorus.

LITTLE NELL'S LAMENT. Song and Chorus.

GENTLE MOTHER CALLS US HOME. Song and Chorus.

Price of each 30 cents. Mailed prepaid on receipt of the price.

LYON & HEALY, Music Dealers, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement of their affairs.

O. R. KEITH, A. E. FAXON, EDSON KEITH.

Chicago, Jan. 23, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Keith Brothers, for the purpose of continuing the wholesale hat, cap, fur, millinery and straw goods business, in all its branches, and with every facility of the old firm, at same place, 45 and 47 Lake street.

O. R. KEITH, EDSON KEITH, E. G. KEITH.

Chicago, Jan. 23, 1865.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned would say that he will remain with the new firm, and will be pleased to attend personally to the wants of his friends and customers as heretofore.

A. E. FAXON.

OAK TANNED LEATHER ON CONSIGNMENT.

[illegible]

ELY'S FURNISHING HOUSE

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

OGDEN PARK.

Magnificent Ice.

EIGHT SPLENDID PRIZES

TO BE SKATED FOR

This Afternoon at 2 1-2 O'clock.

The Prizes will be presented to the successful competitors at the

GRAND CARNIVAL

This evening by Prof. J. V. Z. BLANEY.

GREAT UNION BAND,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Ample accommodations for all who come, and splendid skating for all who desire it.

Carriages admitted within the enclosure—good sheds for horses.

ZOE, ZOE, ZOE, ZOE, IN HER GREAT ROLE, THE FRENCH SPY

At McVicker's to-night.

CENTRAL PARK.

MUSIC AND

Elegant Ice To-Night.

PETER SVANO. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT.

SVANO & SYNNESTVEDT.

PURE

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL,

SOLD BY

SVANO & SYNNESTVEDT,

No 115 Kinzie Street, Chicago,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This oil is made from fresh and healthy Cod's liver, in Norway, and is acknowledged a cure for consumption. [illegible]

JAMES C. CONVERSE, BLAGDEN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

American Dry Goods AND WOOL,

BOSTON, - - - - - - MASS.

Consignments of Western Wool solicited, and particular personal attention given to the sale of it by the senior member of the firm.

REFERENCES IN CHICAGO:

A. Bigelow, Esq., 151 Lake street; Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq.; Davis, Sawyer & Co.; Rob't Hale, Esq., General Superintendent Chicago & Alton R. R.

WHISKERS and MOUSTACHE IN Four Weeks.

Send Twenty-five cents and stamp to Dr. ANTHONY, Box 127, Kansas City, Ill.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUNZ

Will attend to the CLEANSING OF PRIVIES and removing of offensive matter of all descriptions. Orders directed to Post Office Box 4149, Chicago.

TO CAPITALISTS.—An opportunity seldom offered. In consequence of the continued ill health of one of the partners of a prosperous manufacturing concern, an interest in the business is offered for sale. $10,000 capital required. Active or silent partner. Active if a mechanic, silent if not. A good showing can be made, and only a straightforward, upright man will be admitted. Address "W. E. H.," Tribune office.

MAD. BONZANO HAS ARRIVED in this country from Spain. She is gifted with a natural foresight to delineate the countenance of the person you will marry, and by her ASTROLOGICAL POWER can foretell the DATE of the happy event. She is the fifth daughter of the celebrated

M. Bonzano, of Madrid.

Send her the color of your hair and eyes, and whether of light or dark complexion; enclose 25 cents and red stamp to

MADAME BONZANO, Drawer 187, Detroit, Mich.

And she will send you the Miniature by return mail.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A.,

MILWAUKEE, Wis., January 24, 1865.

Sale of Barracks, Lumber, &c.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A. will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Barracks, Quarters, Lumber, &c., at Camp Utley, Racine, Wis. Payment for Property to be made in U. S. Treasury Notes at time of sale.

Capt. and A. Q. M.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises of this Institution will take place this evening in

Smith & Nixon's Hall,

At 7½ o'clock. All friends of the College, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to be present.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

The WOMAN IN BLACK entered Everitt's popular Photograph Gallery, 131 Lake street, on Jan. 4th, and had a dozen of his superior Photographs taken, paying the original price, two dollars. Go ye and do likewise.

WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.

RAY NIAS, Photographer.

6000 GROSS OF KEROSENE WICKS,

1000 KEGS OF NAILS.

At less than manufacturers' prices, for sale by H. C. COLGATE, 16 South Clark street. P. O. Box 5181.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—T. W. Harvey having this day purchased all the interest of F. B. Lamb in the Planing Mill and other property of and debts due to the firm of LAMB & HARVEY, all of which are duly transferred and assigned to the said Harvey, said firm is hereby dissolved, the said Harvey having the sole right to collect all debts due the late firm, and to use its name in liquidation and settlement thereof.

F. B. LAMB, T. W. HARVEY.

Chicago, January 23, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the business at the same place, and solicits a continuance of patronage.

T. W. HARVEY.

$5000 CASH WILL BUY A two and a half story house, with lot on Ohio street, east of Clark. The house contains all the modern improvements and is in first rate repair. It is a bargain for either an investment or residence. For further particulars call at 239 South Water street, or address P. O. Box 1983, Chicago.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

FIRE PROOF SAFES

In the world. No. 46 Washington street, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

New and Important.

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

THE SUCCESS OF

DR. AYER,

OF THE

Chicago Throat and Lung Institute,

McCormick's Building, cor. of Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

In the speedy and radical cure of

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS,

AND ALL FORMS OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES,

is justly attracting popular attention. None of the great variety of remedies which have of late years appeared for this prevalent and dangerous class of cases are so admirably adapted for the purpose as those introduced by Dr. AYER. The mode of introduction of the remedies directly

To the parts diseased, the facility with which they may be used, and the promptness with which they act,

Excite admiration and surprise of all who use them or observe their effects.

In his mode of practice there is no burning, blistering, or other forms of counter irritation found necessary. Calomel is not used, nor is bleeding, or other of the barbarities of the old school resorted to, nor is much medicine given. Improvement is noticeable from the first day of using the remedies. The best of city references furnished upon application.

Every one knows that Throat Diseases and Catarrh

End in Consumption and Death.

Such diseases should receive prompt attention, for no class of evils which flesh is heir to

Is so Surely Fatal.

Spring and Autumn, more than any other seasons of the year prove most trying to Consumptives, and prudence would dictate that all who are now afflicted with any form of these diseases, should make early and rational efforts to arrest and eradicate the disease before it has become incurable.

Where it is not convenient for persons to call at the office, they may write (enclosing ten postage stamps) and a list of questions and a little book upon THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES will be sent by mail free of postage. CONSULTATION FREE. Address I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D., Proprietor Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's Building, cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Lock Drawer 6392.

ZOE IN HER GREAT COMBAT

To-night at McVicker's Theatre.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.

Ten years ahead of all others.
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire-Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent. more.
Elegantly Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the old styles.
You see them Everywhere.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle St.

GEO. A PRINCE & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC ORGANS

SCHOOL ORGANS

AND

MELODEONS.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE.

Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years.

For seventeen years the superior excellence of our Instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Address

Geo. A. Prince & Co.,

43 Lake Street, Chicago.

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of styles, will be sent free to any address.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,

No. 26 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., January 21st, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, February 3d, 1865, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, (steers four years and over,) delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Maryland, in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of fifteen (15) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or they) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his sureties, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the grantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any and all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

[illegible]

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

BLANKETS.

A choice lot of White and Gray

AT COST.

C. L. FAXON, 29 Lake street.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS,

WITH

PATENT ELLIPTIC STEEL STANDARD,

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

The attention of plow dealers is called to the superior merit of our Plows. We wish to have one dealer in every town in the Northwest sell them. For price list and terms address as above.

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY

One of the best in the city, situated in Greene's South Branch addition, on the south branch. Inquire of Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn street, P. O. Box 4008.

FARM FOR SALE.

All under cultivation—house of six rooms, stable, corn-crib, granary, 80 acres, five miles from Odell, on Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, 90 miles from Chicago. WILL SELL CHEAP.

JOHN W. HEDENBERG, Odell, Livingston County, Ill.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

The State of New York has provided for the appointment of a Military Historian to collect the materials and write the history of the part taken by that State in this war. This is well in relation to New York. But if a State of which Horatio Seymour was Governor during two years of the war, and which furnished such Representatives in Congress as Fernando and Ben. Wood, has nevertheless a military record which the patriotic portion of her citizens would have recorded in enduring history, how much more appropriate that Illinois which has furnished to the country in this great emergency that President who has commanded the hearty endorsement of the people, and the Lieutenant General, whose command of our armies has been attended with such certain and signal success, and so many scores of able and gallant officers, and so effective a description of volunteer forces, should carefully record her deeds and theirs both for our own just honor and for the instruction and admiration of posterity. Every year that passes will cause us to realize more fully that the past four have been "times that tried men's souls," and that their record is one of the highest earthly glory and honor.

> "We are living, we are dwelling
> In a grand and solemn time,
> In an age on ages telling
> To be living is sublime."

And yet the materials of history are rapidly disappearing, as one after another of the actors in these important events passes from the stage of action. Shall they sink into oblivion, or will our Legislature honor the State and express the grateful affection of the people for her heroes and their deeds by making a similar provision to that which has been made by New York for writing and publishing our military history?

Gov. Yates in his last message recommended the work to the Legislature, and we do not see in what other mode at an expense so trifling the State could do itself a greater honor. The volume or volumes would be treasured as an heir-loom in the family of every soldier of Illinois, and our rising generation would learn therefrom new lessons of devotion to country and to freedom.

The subject would naturally divide the work into three parts. The first, after tracing briefly the history of Illinois from its settlement to the opening of the war and unfolding the political and moral causes of the war, should conduct the reader through our national contest wherever Illinois troops have fought, detailing their part in the great work. The second should consist of the biographies of the generals and civilians of Illinois whose names the war has made historical. Of the former, Grant, Oglesby, Palmer, Ransom, Logan, Bross, Mulligan, and many others, shadow forth by the mere mention of their names the value of such a work. To these might, perhaps, be added Burnside, McClellan and Banks, though their residence in the State did not sufficiently identify them with us to make this necessary. Of our civilians, Lincoln, Yates, Fuller and others would also furnish subjects of the biographical portion of the work. Part third should contain a condensed sketch of each regiment from its organization to its discharge, with all the

> "Battles, sieges, fortunes it had passed,"

accompanied with an appending, showing the muster roll of every regiment, officers, musicians and privates, with proper tables exhibiting their periods of service and the fate of their men, so that not even the humblest drummer boy could feel that the historic pen had passed him over in utter silence. Such a work would do much to keep alive the military sentiment and to arouse enthusiasm in volunteering in the event of a future war. Finally, the good work done in the hospitals and on the battle field by our Christian and Sanitary Commissions, should appropriately crown and close the work.

It should be no dull unreadable re-hash of letters, telegrams, and official documents, but a stirring, vivid, life-like history of the whole part borne by the State of Illinois, from the organization of her regiments, following them on every battle-field and into every hospital, until under the eye of her leading general, the standards of the Union shall have been planted, as we believe they soon will be, on the walls of Richmond. The materials for such a work are copious and interesting. Whoever should be appointed to collect and arrange them, the leading officers of the State government should be made a committee of revision, to assure us that the work shall be accomplished in a style and with a completeness commensurate with the dignity of the whole State, whose fair fame it would attempt to immortalize.

THE FREEDOM AMENDMENT.

Many democrats have come to the conclusion that the war has destroyed slavery. That even though it may drag on its feeble existence for a few years longer, yet for all practical purposes as a political power it is quite dead. This being an admitted fact, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom, to put an end to all present strife about it, and all possibility of fierce and embittered quarrel in the future, by a provision of fundamental law declaring its existence hereafter anywhere in the country impossible. Why any party should struggle to prevent the passage of an ordinance, that only affirms a fact, or actual condition of things that no man disputes, and which so manifestly tends to prevent mischievous controversy, and establish an enduring harmony in the future, would be very strange but for some reasons that are not very hard to discover.

One cause why the opposition fights so persistently against the adoption of the amendment, is, that they are still under the influence and fear of slavery. They cannot rid themselves of their old habits of cringing to the power and trembling at the frown of slavery. The awe which they always felt in its living presence, the haste with which they ran to do its bidding, and the fear they always had of offending in any particular its terrible power, have not yet altogether forsaken them, even though it lies apparently stretched in death before them. Their old master fills their souls with terror as they gaze upon the well known face in its last sleep; and they tremble still as they look upon those mighty limbs, though already laid out and wrapped in the winding sheet. For the ignorance and foolish fears of those who have so long been in her bondage, who have felt the power, and endured the passion of slavery, are so great, that though dead it still commands them from the grave. The festering and rotting carcass of slavery, has a more absolute dominion over your genuine Copperhead, than Freedom in all her full life and power.

Another reason for this stubborn opposition to the amendment, is that the men who make it, notwithstanding their assertions, have still some doubt, and much hope that slavery is not really dead. The wish may be the father to the thought; but they think, that though sore wounded and fearfully weakened, slavery may yet revive and defy her foes. They take courage when they recall her fierce and indomitable spirit, her defiant front against all odds, her enduring struggle through all defeat, and her courage in despair, and try to believe that she has yet a future of power and glory before her. These men have great faith in the renewed life and vigor which the doctrine of States rights may yet impart to the failing and dying frame of slavery. They think that however low the war may have brought slavery, there is wonderful surgery in the resolutions of '98, and miraculous healing in State sovereignty. And if the final and irrevocable death-blow is not given to the institution by a constitutional amendment, which they know would do it, they believe its strength may yet be restored and its days prolonged. And, indeed, they are not far wrong, for if the doctrine of State sovereignty is true to the extent they claim, nothing is easier than for its friends to re-establish slavery after the war, with all its original, and even with increased vigor and power.

The opponents of the amendment are not fighting it merely because they find it technically wrong or because they have conscientious scruples about the power. All their admissions that they believe slavery dead are not to be taken to their full extent. It is only dead, in their opinion, after a certain mode, and up to a certain time, and if they can only defeat the amendment, they have strong confidence that through State Legislation, and strict construction, they will set it on its throne again, put the scepter in its hand, and hail it again as King over all. Let no man be deceived by the Copperhead admissions that slavery is dead, so long as they oppose the amendment. Their actions speak louder than their words. They will not vote for the amendment, because they know that would kill slavery; while if they can prevent its passage, they have full faith that with the era of good feeling, the General Amnesty, and the return of the States as they were, they will be able to re-establish the institution. The only safety for Freedom and the Union is in the passage of the amendment. With that all is saved, without it all may be lost.

RESTRICTIONS ON RAILROADS.

We believe that any attempt on the part of the Legislature to prevent the rise in freights and fares, so far as it is justified or caused by the rise in railroad stores and labor, will be entirely futile. The earnings of our railroads must be permitted to remain at a paying figure, or their rolling stock must deteriorate, their stock must go down, or the non-paying roads will be consolidated with paying roads, and the fares be put up, or in some other way [illegible] the people who are dependent upon it for transportation of freight will be made to pay for for not having done so. To suppose railroads more than individuals will permanently run at a loss, is to be mistaken. To legislate, therefore, as to the rate per mile which our railroads shall charge in our present deteriorated currency, and especially to fix it at the same figure at which it stood four years ago in gold, is neither politic, possible nor honest.

Of a far different character is the restriction proposed by the following resolution introduced into the lower house by Mr. Brown, of Winnebago:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks and Corporations and the Committee on Railroads be instructed to incorporate a clause in every bill reported by them to this House granting charters to railroad companies, or extending, altering or amending charters already granted, subjecting said charters to any limitations and restrictions that may hereafter be imposed by any general law or laws of this State, of a general application, upon such corporations, regulating tariffs on freight and passengers.

We approve of this throughout. All our railroad companies, new and old, are before the Legislature every winter asking for new franchises and privileges. Hereafter let this rule be annexed to the granting of any and all new franchises or advantages, whether to new or old companies. In a few years it would thus apply to them all, and bring them all under the control of the people. It is simply giving practical operation to the doctrine that the people never lose the right of sovereignty or of "eminent domain," as the law phrases it, over the lands and franchises granted to railroad companies. Every such franchise granted by the Federal Government contains a reservation that it may be repealed at pleasure. It should be so of all franchises granted by State and city authorities.

THE GRAND TRUNK COMING.

We recently called the public attention to the necessity that the Grand Trunk Railway should extend their track from Sarnia on Lake Huron, through to Chicago. We are very glad to learn that efforts are making in this direction which promise the desired result at no distant day. The officers and stockholders of the Grand Trunk appreciate the advantages of the work, and have already taken active steps to accomplish it. The section of the proposed line from Port Huron, opposite Sarnia, to Owasso, ninety miles, has been surveyed throughout, and forty-five miles of it graded. From Owasso to Lansing, twenty-two miles, is already built and running under an old charter for a company to run from Saginaw down into Indiana. From Lansing to Battle Creek, forty-two miles, is now building by the Grand Rapids Company. There remains, therefore, only the distance from Battle Creek into Chicago, 166 miles, or but little more than half the distance from Sarnia to Chicago to be provided for. In other words, if Chicago will build 166 miles of railroad she can now have the benefits of 1,105 miles, or of a complete through route to the Atlantic coast at Portland, and connecting by the Vermont Central with Boston and New York. No doubt can exist that the work will be promptly pushed through, as the completion of the work could not fail to prove a good investment, if properly managed. Let the Grand Trunk five and a half feet guage come straight through to Chicago. The various sections of the work are now being prosecuted or run by different companies, which should be consolidated so as to make one road from Chicago to Sarnia. Our capitalists will look after these details. The public are interested in the result, whether accomplished by one company or several.

Mr. Kasson and the Secretary of War.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Ganson, of New York, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, directing the Military Committee to make an investigation into the cases of all persons confined in the Old Capitol prison, upon which a grand assault was made by half a dozen members upon the Secretary of War, who was then absent at Savannah. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, directed his part of the attack chiefly against ex-Secretary Chase. The telegraphic account of the assault being somewhat confused, we have waited for the official report in the *Globe*, which is now before us. It was alleged by Mr. Ganson that one of his constituents, a Captain, had been confined in the Old Capitol since the 27th of October last, without any charge being preferred against him, and after he had served three years and a half in the army. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said that similar cases had occurred in his State, and that they ought to be investigated. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, gave the Senate a lecture for not passing a bill of his to take the power of dismissal of army and navy officers from the President. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, made a speech, in which the following sentence occurs:

"I desire to add my testimony, so far as it may go—and will give my reasons for it, to the propriety of the investigation proposed. It would constitute not the slightest objection with me, resting my opinion entirely within my own knowledge, that it may imply censure on one Department of the Government; for I believe the time has arrived when it is due to the people of this country, that Congress shall examine the extent and manner in which the power of the Secretary of War is exercised. I state it on my responsibility as a member of the House that an order taken from the President to the Secretary of War, for a certain object has been met with the reply 'I shall not do it so;' and when an explanation has been asked it has been met by the reply, 'I do not propose to argue the question; I am responsible to the President, and to him alone for my conduct.' When a representative of the people is met by a responsible officer of the Government in that way, it constitutes with me no objection to a proposition that it may possibly imply censure on the head of an Executive Department."

As Mr. Kasson has taken this method to advertise the fact that he has been snubbed by the Secretary of War, it would be well for him to tell the people all the circumstances in the case, so that they may judge whether or not the Secretary was justified in refusing to do a thing which Mr. Kasson desired, and which the President had ordered. It may be that the thing ought not to have been done, in which case it would have been perfectly proper for the Secretary to refuse to do it. The fact that the President has not arraigned Mr. Stanton for insubordination constitutes presumptive evidence that Mr. Stanton was right in refusing, and leaves the burden of proof to the contrary upon Mr. Kasson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NURSE AND SPY, in the Union army, comprising the adventures and experiences of a woman in hospitals, camps, and battle fields. By S. Emma E. Edmonds, with illustrations. Published by W. S. Williams & Co., Hartford. For sale in Chicago by canvassers.

This story is thrillingly told, and if it is a work of fiction, which from a cursory examination we judge it to be, is not without its merits as a lively, stirring, well told tale. Its adventures are so uniformly heroic and successful, and its improbabilities are told with such easy nonchalance, that it is difficult to believe it can be even founded on fact. If it, however, be true, and we are unable to affirm that it is not, it will make Munchausen a historian, and convert every historian of this war into a Munchausen. In short, its impressions as to matters of fact connected with this war, have a strong appearance of being utterly unreliable; but who ever desires to be amused and absorbed for a few hours by a very interesting romance, possessing some merits in its line, will do well to read "The Nurse and Spy." We doubt not it will have a large sale, and all who read the first chapter will feel uneasy till they have read it through. It is beautifully printed, illustrated and bound, and whether true or not, is one of the [illegible] exciting and absorbing books written upon the events of the war.

An Apology for Feeling Blue.

[From the Richmond Whig of January 5.]

Let us be blue. Why not? Blue is a beautiful color. It is the color of the sky and the sea; it is the color of the loveliest eyes; also it is the color indigo, and of a species of fly. Moreover, it is the color of the ventral superficies of the unadulterated Yankee, and occasionally of the breeches of the Confederate soldier. Let us therefore be blue.

Better be blue than white, or green, or yellow, or ring-streaked, spotted, and speckled. Moreover, man is the only animal which can be blue at pleasure. Ancient dogs and venerable beasts generally are inclined to be blue; their latter days are tempered to the hue of melancholy and toned down to the tints of grief. But it is reserved to the lord of creation to become cerulean with or without cause. We will, then, be very blue.

The beauty of being blue is that everything in nature appears to be black. Not only is every object black, but its proportions are enormously magnified. Thus, at this time, the cause seems to be black, intensely black, and chances against us are big beyond expression. Nor is this all. Our rulers, our officers, our soldiers, our people, and even our negroes look black. Some are black and some are blacker; some are the color of a chew of tobacco—funked and heavily liquoriced tobacco; and even the fairest are foul-featured. Reagan is black as ink. Benjamin is like soot. Seddon is a lump of charcoal. Davis is as dark as the de'il. Northrop is as the night in Egypt. Hood is of a horrible hue, and even Gen. Lee is ebon, in spite of his silver locks and snowy beard. The Confederacy is like unto a box of challenge blacking; the world is wrong-side out and the worse for wear. Creation is cut out of black bombazine, and the universe is as black as the back of a kitchen in Erebus.

It is pleasant to view things in this light, for the light is a mellow light and does not pain the eye. Robed in profound gloom, all things conspire to quiet the retina, slacken the pulse, compose the nerves, subdue agitation, suspend excitement, arrest energy, destroy hope, eradicate cheerfulness and encourage the tranquility of torpor, and the permanent repose of paralysis. Let us, therefore, be excessively blue.

The celebrated speech of Sir Boyle Roche: "Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air; but mark me, I shall yet nip him in the bud," was evidently a model upon which a writer in Kansas framed, the other day, some remarks upon the recent election. The Leavenworth *Conservative* says that, by the result of that election, "the fall of corruption has been dispelled, and the wheels of the State government will no longer be trammelled by [illegible] that have beset the public prosperity like [illegible]."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Expansion of Currency—The Remedy—How the Committee of Ways and Means is Constituted—The West Voiceless.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1865.

The amount of currency afloat at the present time is in round numbers as follows:

Legal Tenders without interest	$431,000,000
Legal Tenders drawing interest	200,000,000
Fractional Currency	24,000,000
Certificates of Indebtedness	231,000,000
Issues of National Banks	80,000,000
Local Bank Shinplasters	200,000,000
Total	$1,156,000,000

Eleven hundred and fifty-six millions of paper currency for a population of twenty-three millions of people! The people of Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany and Italy numbering one hundred and fifty millions of souls, do not employ so many dollars to do their business. But then their money is gold or its equivalent, while ours is stuff worth forty-four cents on the dollar.

The way to increase the value of our paper dollars is simple and plain, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, may understand it, viz: to contract the quantity afloat. The currency is now fearfully *watered*. If a gallon of water be poured into a gallon of molasses the mixture is doubled in bulk, but it is worth per pint but 50 per cent as much as before the aqueous element was added. Pour down another gallon of water and the mixture becomes worth 33⅓ per cent, and another gallon brings it down to 25 per cent. Thus it is with our currency. A certain sum is needed to do the business of the country, the value of which is equal to gold. Every dollar added to this amount depreciates the whole, reduces its purchasing power, deteriorates it. When the Government resolved to issue legal tenders to circulate as money it should have in the same act provided a vacuum to be filled therewith. But this was not done. The currency at the time was gold, silver and miscellaneous bank notes, the last redeemable in coin minus a discount. The entire currency paper and gold in the loyal States was about $400,000,000, as nearly as can be ascertained. The value of the present $1,156,000,000 of currency of all descriptions reduced to gold—the water being bailed out, is $508,000,000. So that the entire worth of the currency now employed is but $108,000,000 in gold more than when the war began. The increase of population and the absorption of greenbacks in the rebel States, and the money in the hands of the Government for the use of the army and navy would require at least this additional sum. It therefore appears that 648,000,000 of our currency is wholly useless and worthless.

When the Government—as long ago as 1861—began to issue greenbacks, the Chicago TRIBUNE insisted that the local bank issues should be "retired," to make room for the legal tenders. It foretold that unless this was done, gold and silver would disappear from circulation, and the paper currency would surely depreciate exactly in proportion to the surplus amount of paper issues kept afloat. But the Congressional Solons knew better, and little heed was paid to its admonitions. But time has demonstrated that the TRIBUNE's prophecy was correct, in that, as well as in many other things.

The TRIBUNE laid down the proposition, that after gold should be expelled from circulation, and its place filled, dollar for dollar, with greenbacks and "wild-cats," that thenceforth the purchasing power of currency would decrease exactly in proportion as it was increased in quantity. And such has been the result, the opinions of the financial Solons and "bull" interest to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The effect of pouring this flood of mixed and irredeemable currency on the public, has been to double the cost of the war and add from ten to twelve hundred millions to the national debt. For every thousand dollars of obligations issued by the Government, it gets in return less than five hundred dollars of consideration. It gives its note to be paid in gold dollars, and receives therefor paper dollars worth forty to fifty cents.

This may be wise and astute financiering, but I confess I am so ignorant and stupid as not to see it.

But how shall the "water" be got out of the currency? By the very easy and simple process of taxing the local shinplaster about ten per cent per annum. This will retire between 250 and 300 millions of trash that ought to have been banished three years ago. This act would bail out enough water to leave the remaining currency worth 67 cents on the dollar, or in other words, it would reduce gold to about 150.

The next step would be to fund the certificates of indebtedness by receiving them in payment of Government dues and for 7-30 bonds; the next thing to do is to fund a part of the "greenbacks," say a fourth or fifth of them, gradually. And the way to enable the Government to take up the certificates and retire interest bearing legal tenders is to increase the revenue by laying on more taxes during the war. There must be less borrowing and more taxation. Two-thirds of the expense of the war should be defrayed by taxes. Far better to pay as we go than to sacrifice the National credit, and multiply the debt two or three fold beyond the consideration received for the bonds.

A bill will shortly be brought in to the House providing for a tax of three per cent on the "wild-cats," to commence on the first of April next, and to be increased at the rate of a half per cent a month, until it amounts to six per cent. This bill, when passed, will have an excellent effect, but in order to make sure work, the tax ought to be carried up to ten per cent. And this should have been done three years ago, as Secretary Chase requested; but better late than never.

The Committee of Ways and Means are considering the question of increasing taxation, and may bring in a bill during February. But the Committee is badly constituted. The great West is practically voiceless in it. The Chairman is Thad. Stevens, who is old, arbitrary, petulant, eccentric, crotchety, uncertain, but talented and influential. He generally plays into the hands of the "bulls" and bubble-blowers. The sub-committee, which shapes the bills, consists of Morrill, Hooper, Stevens and Pendleton, appointed by Stevens. Pendleton is so absorbed in his state sovereignty hobbies, and his thoughts and sympathies are all so much engrossed in behalf of the rebels, that he pays little attention to the great financial problem. The other three represent the Eastern "wild-cat," bank-expansion and high-tariff interests. Morrill is an able man but his mind runs in a rut and can never be got out of it. He strenuously resisted Secretary Chase's demand, to tax out of circulation the heterogeneous wild-cat issues, in order to create a vacuum for the greenbacks. Morrill and Stevens were able to defeat this wise and necessary measure. Littlejohn and Fruyn, both of New York, go with Morrill, Stevens and Hooper, making a controlling majority of the committee. Mallory, of Kentucky, is one of the committee, but he has "nigger on the brain" so badly that his influence on the committee is merely nominal. Mr. Blow, of St. Louis, is a good, clear headed man, but is a new member and is elbowed out by old Thad and Morrill. Kasson, of Iowa, is a very able member, and of rapidly increasing influence in Congress; but he too is excluded from the sub-committee, so that practically, the great fighting West has little or no voice in shaping financial measures, in preparing tax bills, in fixing limits to the currency medium.

If Schuyler Colfax is re-elected Speaker, (and he makes a capital presiding officer,) he must re-construct the Ways and Means Committee, so that the thirteen States west of the "mountains," in the Mississippi valley, containing thirteen millions of inhabitants, will, hereafter, possess some voice and weight in regard to currency, tariffs and taxation. The Eastern monopoly or close corporation cannot and will not be endured hereafter. The West has some rights which the East has got to respect.

J. M.

The Horse Railroad Swindle.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You have already called the attention of your readers to the gigantic fraud now being perpetrated upon them in the Legislature in the shape of a bill to perpetuate and enlarge the present charters of the Horse Railroad Companies of this city. Your warnings have not, thus far, produced the excitement and alarm among the people, that the gravity of the subject demands. Stated in dollars, the franchises belonging to the people, are represented by tens of millions, which the House of Representatives have recently voted into the pockets of these cormorants. But I insist that the financial aspect of the question is of trivial consequence, compared with the sickening evidence of foul corruption on the part of our representatives which the passage of this bill furnishes—evidence of corruption in and out of the House. Can any man assign an honest reason for the recent vote? Is it one of the ordinary functions of an honest Legislature to vote the peoples' money without their consent into the treasury of private corporations? The danger is imminent. Our Representatives in the House, with one honorable exception, have betrayed us. A remonstrance against this diabolical fraud was placed in the hands of one of our members, and he promised to present it. He did not do it, but voted for the bill. I would say to citizens bestir yourselves. You have persons representing a private interest of millions working against you in the dark. The bill has passed the House.

Your only attainable satisfaction as to the members of that body is to mark them, remember them, shun them, post their names in your places of business, so that you may not forget them. If you will do this and thoroughly, the next Legislature will not betray you. Political ostracism is the only hell your politician fears.

F.

Hurricane at Lisbon.

On the 13th ult., at about 9 a. m., a hurricane burst with fury over Lisbon. In a very short space of time great damage was done, principally to the shipping. Several ships have been sunk in the river or damaged considerably, among which may be mentioned the Portuguese brig Feliz Rafoida, and the brig Lusitano. The barque Linda has been injured. The French brig Boieldieu, from Rouen, has been sunk. The vessels of war in the harbor did not suffer any damage, but all the steam vessels kept up steam throughout the day. The lighters, of which a large number are employed in the harbor in the discharge of vessels, suffered very much. It is said as many as forty-two have sunk. The chief loss occurred at the Custom House Quay, where several lighters, with valuable cargoes from vessels in the harbor, were waiting to be discharged, all of which were almost instantaneously capsized by the violence of the wind. In the Alcantra Gardens and other exposed places large trees were blown down, and in Lisbon generally and the suburbs much damage has been done.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Evacuation of Works on Cape Fear River by the Rebels.

WE CAPTURE 162 CANNON.

Important News from the South.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

Evacuation of Works on Cape Fear River by the Rebels—We Capture 162 Cannon—Our Losses at Fort Fisher.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 24, 1865.

To Major General Dix:

The following telegram has been received by this Department, from Lieutenant General Grant:—

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

"CITY POINT, January 23, 1865.

"To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher, with dispatches from General Terry, from which I extract the following: 'On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works of Smith's Island, and those at Smithville and Reeves' Point. Each place was occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amount to one hundred and sixty-two. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores.

"'Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus: Twelve officers and one hundred and seven men killed, forty-five officers and four hundred and ninety men wounded.'

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT, "Lieutenant General."

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *Herald's* dispatches from Fort Fisher say the naval fleet and the army commenced moving towards Wilmington on the afternoon of last Wednesday. There is yet no confirmation of the report that Gen. Terry had occupied the place, but on the day the movement commenced explosions were heard in that direction, and it was supposed that the rebels were blowing up their fortifications, preparatory to evacuating the town. A large earthwork on the west side of Cape Fear river had been occupied by the Union troops, who met with little opposition. A chart of the river had been found, showing where the rebels had sunk the torpedoes, and many of these have been taken up. A number planted in the ground above Fort Fisher had also been removed.

Two gentlemen, who were lately doing business in Wilmington as merchants, arrived in this city yesterday. They got outside the rebel lines when Fort Fisher was taken. They say the town was not well provided with works of defense.

A party of rebel cavalry made their appearance in front of the Union outpost pickets near Newbern, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant. During their stay some of them deserted to the Union lines, and on the discovery of this, the remainder fell back, and were pursued to near Kinston by a detachment of the 12th New York cavalry. Rebel deserters are continually coming in at Newbern.

The Union steamer Mystic, while recently attempting to land some passengers at Washington, N. C., which for some time had been considered neutral ground, was fired upon, and Colonel McChesney and another gentleman were slightly wounded.

REBEL NEWS.

Rebel Movements to Oppose Sherman—Fort Fisher—The Virginia Salt Works.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th says: "The reticence of the rebel War Department concerning events current in the South, indicates the fact that important movements are in progress. If Wilmington falls there will be no panic, though much sorrow for the inhabitants. The idea that there is an immense amount of cotton stowed there is one attractive influence, to say nothing of that port as a base, which is now alluring the invader towards it. There is a combination in the matter which involves Charleston as well, and Sherman is on foot in the matter. If those places fall, it will be after the exhibition of much strategy, for Sherman is always at it, and we hope our army is also. Sherman's feints are in fact realities, for while aiming at various places, meaning to take all, it hardly matters with him which he takes first."

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: "The Senate resolution creating the office of Commander-in-Chief of all the armies, has been concurred in by the House; also, it recommends the reinstatement of General Joe Johnston."

The Wilmington *Carolinian* of the 14th, says: "Fort Fisher fell last night, after an obstinate resistance. General Whiting and staff, with about 2,000 troops, are now in the hands of the enemy. The conflict within the fort was a very severe one, and lasted for ten hours, hand to hand, with the enemy. We have no heart to enter into details, nor to comment on the disastrous event. We may tell our readers, however, that the gallant Whiting did his duty, but had to succumb to the force of numbers, having been assaulted on his sea, land and river faces, by the soldiers, sailors and marines of the enemy."

"We are glad to learn," says the Lynchburg *Republican*, "from an authoritative source, that the salt works will again be in successful operation by the first of February next—possibly before—so light was the injury done to them by the late Yankee raid."

FROM MISSOURI.

Banished for Disloyalty—A Mayor a Murderer—Action of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Lieut. Col. Smart, commanding at Mexico, in North Missouri, has ordered, through his Provost Marshal, the families of twenty-two persons of Boone county, to report at Hannibal City, Feb. 25, when they will be banished South for disloyalty.

Gov. Fletcher has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension of E. McDearman, Mayor of Boonville, who, on Thursday last, shot and killed Henry Tillman, a discharged soldier. McDearman is fifty years old, five feet ten inches high, and stout built, inclined to corpulency, and stoops in the right shoulder.

A resolution was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, protesting against the reported action of the Constitutional Convention's Committee on Legislation for the restriction of representation to population instead of to counties, as at present.

In the House, a bill was passed to vacate the offices of the present Commissioners of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police, and authorizing the Governor to appoint others in their stead; also that the Railroad Companies in the State shall no longer discriminate between passengers on account of color.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 24.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, adopted the following sections of the Bill of Rights:

Sections 12 and 13 define in what manner religious corporations has been established in the State, and how gifts and sales of land can be made to ministers and religious denominations. Section 14 declares that all elections shall be free and open.

The 15th section states that courts of justice ought to be open to every person, and contain a remedy for every injury to person, property or character.

The sixteenth states that no private property ought to be taken, or placed for public use without just compensation.

The seventeenth, That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

The 18th to the 22d sections, inclusive, define the rights of persons before courts.

Section 23 declares that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion.

The 23d section protects the people against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The 25th and 26th refer to treason against the State, and sedition to the Federal Constitution.

FROM MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

The Rebel Senator Gwin, of California, Made a Duke—Hostile Treatment of Americans in Mexico—Steamer Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 24.—Letters from Mazatlan to the 14th inst., announce the arrival of Captain Beauregard, brother of General Beauregard, of the Confederate States, in the capacity of a private Secretary to Wm. M. Gwin, formerly United States Senator for California. Capt. Beauregard reports that Gwin has been created a Duke by Emperor Maximilian, and that Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, and Lower California have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon by the Mexican Government, in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexico; also, that Mr. Gwin has been appointed viceroy over those States, and will soon be inducted into his office.

The story is not believed, further than that Gwin has obtained certain grants of land, and is authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The imperial forces appear to be generally securing possession of the country, in spite of an occasional success by [illegible].

Much feeling exists against the Americans on the part of the Imperialists and at Mazatlan they are harshly spoken of by the imperial organ. Many Americans, in consequence of such treatment, are returning to California, who intended to stay in Mexico.

There were thirteen persons lost by the wreck of the steamer John Franklin. The bodies of only six were recovered.

FROM CANADA.

The Rebels in Canada Strongly Denounced in Parliament—Measures for the Righting of Wrongs Committed.

QUEBEC, Jan 24.—In the opening debate in Parliament, last night, the Government was sustained by a large majority. The conduct of the Southern refugees in Canada was strongly denounced. A determination is expressed to end this abuse of asylum. A commission has been issued to inquire into the cause of the failure of justice in reference to the release of the St. Albans raiders, the misappropriation of the money restored them, and the conduct of Justice Coursol and the Chief of Police. Meantime the Government has suspended Coursol.

LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 24.—Yesterday evening the Republican members had a caucus on the Congressional apportionment, and voted to re-apportion—ayes, 22, nays, 16—and then adjourned to this evening, without acting on the bill introduced in the Senate. Delegations are arriving to oppose the bill.

REPORTS OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.—Mr. Peters, to amend the election laws; Mr. McConnell, to create a permanent fund for the Insane the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Hospitals; ordered engrossed and third reading; Mr. Bushnell, to amend the law relative to Commissioners of Deeds, on motion of Mr. Lansing, the rules were suspended and the bill passed—ayes, 18, nays, none. Mr. Schofield, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill authorizing Menard county to levy a war tax; same, the House bill establishing a Register's office at Cairo; Mr. McConnell, to amend the law regulating appeals of the Supreme Court; Mr. Ward, for relief of James Farney; ceding jurisdiction of land in Chicago to the United States; authorizing the transcribing of records of Winnebago; holding courts in DeKalb. Mr. Eastman, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported a number, among them the charter of the Chicago River Commissioners. Mr. Lindsay, for repeal of act fixing boundaries of Peoria.

Mr. Bushnell, from the Judiciary, reported the following and recommended their rejection, and they were laid on the table, viz: To amend chapter 32, Revised Statutes, to amend chapter 64, Revised Statutes, to a[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Revised Statutes, defining mode of proving acts of record of the War and other Departments; to extend the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts to prevent trespassing; to amend the practice act; to amend the charter of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company; to amend the law relative to the collection of revenue; to amend chapter 36, relative to idiots; relative to the adoption of children; to amend the law of bills of discovery; to authorize certain counties to levy a war tax.

Mr. McConnell moved a suspension of the rules to pass a bill to authorize Macoupin county to levy a war tax. Passed—yeas 18, nays 4.

The following were reported and ordered engrossed for a third reading:

Mr. Cohrs, from Judiciary, to allow towns in Lasalle county to levy a war tax. Mr. Bushnell, authorizing School District No. 21, of Lasalle, to levy a war tax; to authorize the Board of Supervisors to correct the tax; to prevent enlistments for other States in Illinois; to enable the United States to build a Marine Hospital in Cook county; to authorize the town of Mission to levy a war tax. Mr. Cohrs, to authorize an abstract of the sales in Peoria; ordered to a third reading. Mr. Webster, to authorize McDonough county to levy a tax for court house; ordered to a third reading. Mr. Green, of Alexander, relative to the transmission of dispatches by telegraph, ordered to a third reading. Mr. Eastman, by leave, introduced a bill incorporating the Old Ladies' Home, at Chicago.

Mr. Mack called up the resolution directing all further prosecution of the 2 per cent claim to be suspended until after the war. Passed—ayes 12, nays 7.

Mr. Lindsay moved to take up the House resolution on the same subject. On motion of Mr. Mack, it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the House resolution relative to quotas, was taken up.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Cohrs, incorporating the city of Lincoln; Mr. Ward, incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; to amend the charter of Chicago; Mr. Metcalf, to amend the charter of Edwardsville; to amend the charter of Alton; to amend the charter of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The last named was recommitted to the Committee on Railroads.

Bills on Third Reading—For repeal of the office of Bank Commissioner—passed; ayes 22, nays, none; to incorporate the Chicago Republican Company. Objection on account of its order. At twelve o'clock the discussion is in full sail.

In the House the report of the Military Committee was adverse to granting a State bounty of $400. Accepted.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Niles, looking to a proper apportionment of sub districts for volunteers. Carried.

Bills Presented—Mr. McCoy, to incorporate the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad; to amend the statute entitled limitations; for relief of the Peoria Agricultural Society. Mr. Huntley to reduce the charter of Chicago. Mr. Spink, for incorporation of Mattoon; incorporating the Planters' Insurance Company. Mr. Isham, to amend the criminal code; to incorporate the Roman Catholic Abstinence Society of Chicago; in reference to causes with consent of parties; for incorporation of Insurance Company. Mr. Hopkins, respecting practice in the Seventeenth and Seventh Judicial Districts, in chancery cases. Mr. Noble, to attach McLean county to the Second Grand Division for judicial purposes; to amend the act concerning practice. Mr. Bond, incorporating the town of Anna. Mr. Stevenson, a new bill, making appropriation of $25,000 to purchase land in which to repose the remains of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Referred.

Mr. Niles, to regulate tolls on ferries. Mr. Platt, to incorporate the Western Phoenix Insurance Company; Mr. Seagrain, to extend the corporate powers of Quincy.

The following House bills then came up on a third reading:

Bill incorporating the St. Louis, Terre Haute and Vandalia Railroad Company—passed. Incorporating the Galena Insurance Company—passed. Authorizing appropriation of money in Hancock county for bounty purposes—passed. Amending the city charter of Galena—passed. Legalizing payments of bounty money; Bureau county—passed. Incorporating Federal Union Insurance Company—passed. To authorize Cook county to issue bonds, and provide for payments of same—passed. For relief of John A. Wilson, late Sheriff of Hamilton county—passed.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Report of Preparations to Evacuate the City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *World's* Savannah correspondent says:

"The rebels are expecting an advance on Charleston and are making preparations to evacuate the city, and have already commenced removing government property."

From New Orleans, Memphis, &c.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 24.—The steamer St. Nicholas, from New Orleans, 16th, has passed here, on route for Louisville, with bales of cotton.

The steamships Morning Star and Pinshay, from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th.

Commodore Palmer, commanding the Gulf Blockading Squadron, had returned to New Orleans from Mobile Bay.

Captain Reynolds and others, captured by guerillas on the steamer Venango, have been released and sent to Vicksburg.

There is but little inquiry for cotton in the New Orleans market. Buyers are offering still lower figures, but holders decline to make further concessions. Prime sugar is 22½c; prime molasses, $1.24.

The steamers Belle Memphis and Glendale, from Memphis, have arrived, the former with 14 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and the latter with 356 bales for Cincinnati.

On the 21st, a detachment of troops from Memphis crossed the river and attacked a band of guerillas at Mound City, killing one, wounding one, and capturing five, without the loss of a man. The expedition was still in pursuit of the guerillas.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The monitor Camanche steamed into the Bay to-day, and has sailed on her trial trip to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be fitted up for service. Commander Woodworth will probably take charge of her.

The steamer John L. Stephens has arrived from Mexican ports with $10,700 in gold and nearly 2,000 sacks of silver. The receipts of bullion since the 11th inst. foot up $1,800,000. Exchange unsettled, owing to the Eastern fluctuation in gold. Currency bills are at 60 per cent premium. Telegraph transfer 34 per cent, and coin bills 22 per cent.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Charles A. Dana, to be Assistant Secretary of War, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peter H. Watson.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1865.

The money market is very quiet. Owing to the decline in gold during the past few days, and the downward tendency in the prices of general produce, the bankers have shown a disposition to contract and fortify themselves, rather than to extend increased accommodations to those engaged in holding or in speculating. Considerable complaint exists in commercial circles that our bank houses are so limited in their resources; and it is too true that we do a heavier business in proportion to the amount of banking capital than any other city in the United States. This, however, at present, is a blessing rather than otherwise; for if there was nothing to check the rage for speculation which exists here, the end would be more disastrous than it can possibly now prove. The legitimate holders of provisions have generally this season been accommodated with a liberal spirit, and it is a question now in the minds of many whether or not it would have been better for operators in provisions had the money market been more stringent. In numerous instances within the past few weeks, financial disasters would have been averted but for the accommodations which have been accorded to speculators in hog product. At present the banking capital of the Northwest is principally engaged in carrying the great bulk of the season's product, very little of which has yet been forwarded to the seaboard, and this fact has tended greatly toward increasing the stringency of the money market. This product was mainly put up at a much higher cost than it will now command, and the only thing that now prevents a large portion of it from being thrown on the market, is the fear that a general panic would take place, and not only margins, but a large portion of the capital advanced, would be swept away before sales could be effected.

The demand for money at the various discount houses to-day was less active, and the bankers report the rate of discount steady at 10 per cent per annum. Street rates range from 2 to 3 per cent per month.

During the week ending to-day, the prices of all kinds of produce have declined very materially. Flour has declined 50c per brl; Wheat 20c per bu; Corn 4c per bu; Oats 7@8c per bu. Mess Pork has fallen $4.00 per brl; Prime Mess $3.50 per brl; Lard 1c per lb; Dressed Hogs 1½@2c per lb; and Highwines 10c per gallon. Carbon Oil has declined 5@8 per gallon; Sugar 1@1½ per lb; and Coffee 1½c per lb.

The demand for Eastern Exchange is active and the market is firm, with a light supply. The bankers are buying at ½ discount to par, and selling at ¼ premium. Very little is being shipped east at present, owing to continued high freight, and the amount of exchange making is comparatively light.

The gold market to-day opened at 199½, declined to 198, and closed at 4 p. m. at 202½. This is a decline on the week of 15@16. The following are the quotations telegraphed to-day to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:30	199½	1:30	199½
11:30	199½	3:10	200½
12:00	199	4:00	201½

Here the gold market opened at 197, declined to 196, and closed with buyers at 198@200. The demand is chiefly confined to short-sellers.

Silver was dull and heavy, with a light demand at 185.

Government Bonds were steady, with buyers of 5-20s at 107½ and sellers at 108@108½. Ten-forties were in demand at 100@100½ with sellers at 102.

—With regard to the recent decline in gold, the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following item:

"The decline in the gold premium is making a few 'lame ducks' among the gold operators. A street broker named G. S. Hammer, formerly proprietor of the Broadway Bank, was anxiously inquired for, to-day, in his usual haunts, by parties who are said to be his creditors to the amount of $30,000 to $40,000. He is said to owe one Main street banker $5,000 in gold and $4,000 in greenbacks. The gold was obtained on the very eve of his flight. His late residence was found to be empty, and it is supposed that his family had been sent away before he took his departure. The police has been busy, and telegrams have been sent in every direction.

—Government vouchers in St. Louis are selling at 7¼@8c off.

—The New Orleans *Delta* of the 14th says:

There was a fair demand for Northern funds or checks to-day, chiefly for Western account. Under the downward pressure yesterday, leading banks reduced their rates to 1½ discount for checks on New York. Private drawers sold at ¼ discount. Some of them had a good demand at a half hour yesterday, which was supplied at 1½. There was very little done in private circles. The demand for the West is restricted to bank checks.

—The Racine and Mississippi road earned the first week in January:

1864	$270 / 1865	$10,594
Increase		$9,[illegible]

—The total earning of the Northwestern Railroad Co. during the seven months ending Dec. 31, 1864, were $4,344,803.93 against $2,811,344.17 during the corresponding period in 1863—an increase of $1,[illegible]. The earnings in December 1864, were $560,000.90 against $407,637.58 during the corresponding month in 1863—an increase of $152,[illegible] for Dec. 1864.

—From the Marquette mines there has been shipped in 1864, 248,000 gross tons of iron and 25,000 tons used by the furnaces, making a product of nearly 300,000 net tons for the district. The price of this ore on the dock has ranged from five to seven and a half dollars per ton, or an aggregate valuation of $1,500,000. The sum total of shipments for the several mines for the season have been as follows:

Jackson	66,223 gross tons.
Lake Superior	98,993 gross tons.
Pittsburg and Lake Angeline	19,000 gross tons.
Cleveland	54,146 gross tons.
Total	238,300 gross tons

—In Boston, the money market maintains the same active appearance, and loans on call are difficult to be obtained at 6 per cent even with Government collaterals, and with ordinary collaterals the rate is 9 to 12 per cent.

—In New York money is abundant at 6@7 per cent, on call. Commercial paper is unchanged and dull. The steady fall in prices of most domestic products and imported goods, casts discredit on mercantile bills.

—In Cincinnati money is easier, but paper is closely scrutinized. Rates of interest range from 10 to 15 per cent.

—The February coupon of the old Galena and Chicago bonds and the coupons of the Northwestern road will be paid by the latter company, at No. 8 Wall street, New York.

—In Philadelphia money is active and scarce. Among the stock brokers loans on call ranged at 7@8 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. There is very little good business paper offering.

—The N. Y. *World* of Saturday last says that "foreigners have been selling their gold to-day, under the conviction that its price is tending steadily downwards. The general condition of affairs, and the policy of the Treasury Department, are in favor of lower prices. Several bills have been drawn and sold to-day, representing capital account to Europe."

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

MORNING SESSION—JAN. 24.

There was a fair attendance on the Stock Exchange, and a fair business was done, considering the state of the gold market. There was considerable inquiry for Government securities, but buyers and sellers were generally apart, and the transactions were light at 109 for 5-20s, and at 101½ for 10-40s. Cook county scrip was in demand at 96 for old and 90 for new. There was some interest manifested in Bank Stocks, and ten shares of the Third National were sold at 125. Gold was active, and we note cash sales at 199@199½.

The following are the bids and offers under call of the morning session:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, coupon	109	109½
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	100½	101½
U. S. 7-30s, new	99	99½
Cook County scrip, old	96	97
Cook County scrip, new	90	92
Chicago City Railway, W. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st National Bank	125	[illegible]
2d National Bank	120	124
Mechanics' National Bank	101	....
Union National Bank	110	....
Equitable Ins. Co.	50	....
Garden City Ins. Co.	....	....
Union Ins. and Trust Co.	....	105
Merchants' Ins. Co.	60	....
Chamber of Commerce Stock	....	90
New York Exchange	40 dis	par

The sales at the First Board were:

500 U. S. 5-20s at		109
500 " 10-40s at		101½
1000 American Gold, cash, at		199
1000 " "		199
5000 " "		199
1000 " " buyer 10, at		200
5000 " " 5, at		199
5000 " " seller 5, at		198
5000 " " 5, at		199
5000 " " 5, at		199
1000 " " 5, at		197½
10 Third National Bank		125

EVENING SESSION—JAN. 24.

There was a good attendance on the Second Board, but no business was transacted, except in specie.

The following are the bids and offers made:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	....
" 5s, 5-20s	108	109
" 5s, 10-40s	100½	101½
" 7-30s, new	99½	99½
" 1 year ctfs. of ind'bt.	....	....
U. S. 1 year Int. Notes, 1 yr.	....	102½
Cook county scrip, old	96½	97
Cook county scrip, new	90	92
First National Bank Stock	120	....
Third "	....	126
Merchants Ins. Co.	55	67
Chamber of Commerce Stock	80	85
New York Exchange, per m.	50	....

The following are the sales made during the call:

2,000	American gold, seller three at		198
500	"	" five	204
500	"	" five	203
500	"	cash	200
1,000	"	regular	203
1,000	"	seller five	203½
500	"	cash	202
2,000	"	"	201
1,000	"	"	201
1,000	"	"	201½
1,000	"	"	202
1,000	"	"	203
1,000	"	"	203
1,000	"	seller five at	203
7,700	Large silver cash at		190

The United States Telegraph Company placed an instrument in the rooms of the Chicago Stock Exchange, this evening, and were in direct communication with Gallagher's Exchange. The fact was received there with cheers, and the following dispatch was received here from them a few moments afterwards:

GALLAGHERS' EXCHANGE, } NEW YORK—9:40 P. M. }

To the Chicago Stock Board:

The message of the Chicago Stock Board, in session and in direct communication with us, was read to the New York Exchange and received with cheers. The attendance is one of the largest since April last. Gold and stocks more animated and transactions larger than for many months. The scene is one of the wildest excitement. We will be happy to exchange messages at all times. Gold, 205.

R. B. GALLAGHER & BRO.

COPPER STOCKS IN NEW YORK—JAN. 23.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Aztec	—	7½	Isle Royale	20	—
Caledonia	8½	11	Knowlton	—	8
Canada	1	1½	Merrimac	—	8
Evergr'n Bluff	—	16	Norwich	—	5
Hilton	—	2½	Ogima	6	7½

COPPER STOCKS IN BOSTON—JAN. 23.

The following are the bids on mining stocks in Boston on the 23d instant:

Canada	no bid	Isle Royale	13
Central	32½	Minnesota	25½
Copper Falls	29	Franklin	50
Quincy	30	French Creek	no bid
Huron	35	Rockland	no bid

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, Jan. 24th, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	101	103¾	C. & T.	116	111¼
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	67½	69	Cumb'd Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	86	U. S. 6s '81 War	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Loan Bonds	99	[illegible]
Mich. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons	107½	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd.)	130	130	U. S. 5 ⅌ cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	92½	94½	coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	7-30s	98½	[illegible]
Rock Island	101¼	101½	U. S. 1 yr cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	112	[illegible]	Am. Gold	199	203¾
Quicksilver	75	[illegible]			

Market—1st Board firm. 2d Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1865.

The following summary shows the movement in produce, provisions, etc., during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	1,413	229
Wheat	24,230	....
Corn	4,300	1,911
Oats	61,430	38,000
Rye	1,863	....
Barley	1,200	310
Grass Seed	39,883	43,026
Flax Seed	3,340	....
Broom Corn	15,108	7,730
Cured Meats	212,143	153,095
Beef	....	....
Pork	450	1,173
Lard	41,238	50,983
Tallow	21,022	....
Butter	17,991	....
Dressed Hogs	3,283	2,757
Live Hogs	....	759
Cattle	225	331
Hides	52,303	74,626
Highwines	60	290
Wool	24,217	12,609
Lumber	67,000	197,000
Shingles	80,000	248,000
Lath	....	15,000
Salt, brls	....	75

Gold still drags and the general markets have a strong downward tendency. The attendance on 'Change to-day was good, and a moderate business was transacted, but at lower prices.

The Provision market was unsettled and weaker. Owing to the decline in gold several round lots of product were forced to sale, and the consequence was a still further depreciation in prices. The packers are generally still very firm in their views, but there are quite a number of weak holders, and the market under this is weak and depressed. Mess Pork was more active at a decline on yesterday's quotations of $1.00 ⅌ barrel, with sales of about 2,850 brls at $32.75@33.50—chiefly at the outside quotation. At the close good city brands were freely offered at $33.50, without buyers. Prime Mess Pork declined 50c per barrel, with sales of about 5,850 brls at $30.00 for present delivery, and $31.00@31.50 for delivery during next sixty days at buyer's option. At the close the market was dull and weak at $30.00. Bulk meats were neglected. A lot of 150 boxes Short Rib Middles changed hands at 19c, but the demand was very trifling. Green Shoulders were sold at 13½c from-block. Lard was dull and weak, with sales of only 175 trcs prime Leaf at 19½@20½c. Grease is dull and lower, with light sales of Brown at 12c.

Dressed Hogs opened steady under a fair shipping demand, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, a decline of 25c was submitted to. The sales made were at a range of $12.75@13.50—chiefly $13.00, the market closing weak at that price for medium weights. Very few of the packers were in the market, and the demand was chiefly for heavy shipping Hogs.

The market for Highwines was irregular and weaker, sales having been made at the opening at $2.14, but at the close sales were made as low as $2.12, and the market closed weak and nominal.

The "drag" on Gold and the continued depression of the Eastern markets, is fully reciprocated by our home Flour market. Trade continues dull. Shippers are doing nothing, and the city trade is waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up in the way of still lower prices. The sales to-day foot up 486 brls at $10.00 for white winter extras; $8.00@8.50 for spring extras; and $6.00@6.12½ for spring supers.

The wheat market was dull, and prices declined 1@1½c on the closing quotations of yesterday. The sales foot up 97,000 bushels at $1.43@1.47 for Chicago extra; $1.40@1.41½ for No 1 Spring, and $1.30@1.33 for No 2 Spring—closing quiet at $1.40½ for No 1 Spring. No 2 is irregular, and the demand is very light.

Corn was dull and ½@1c lower than yesterday, with sales of 9,000 bu at 82½@83 for Rejected delivered, and 78@79c for the same grade in store.

Oats were dull and depressed at a further decline of 1@1½c, selling as low as 57c for Winter, and 57½c for fresh receipts, but after the receipt of the second dispatch, there was more firmness, and the market closed at 57½c bid for fresh. About 97,000 bu changed hands at 57@58c for No 1—closing at 57@57½c—the inside for "winter," and the outside for "fresh" receipts of No 1.

Rye was dull with trifling sales of No 2 in store at 98@100. No 1 was nominal at 103@105.

Barley was dull, neglected and nominal.

The Grocery market continues dull and depressed. We reduce our quotations ½c on Coffee and ½c on raw sugars.

Carbon Oil is dull at the decline noted yesterday.

Live Hogs were dull and fully 25c lower with sales of 860 at $10.00@11.25—mostly at $10.15 @11.00.

Cattle were quiet with light sales at $4.75@7.00. The market is not so firm and the tendency is to a decline.

LATER.

The advance in gold in the afternoon, caused quite an excitement in the grain markets, and a decided advance took place on the closing prices of 'Change. No 1 Spring sold as high as $1.46, but, subsequently receded to $1.44, with buyers at $1.43½. Oats were quite attractive, and prices ad-vanced to 59c for fresh. Whisky was dull, with sales of 100 brls "spot" at $2.14, and 100, buyer next month, at $2.20. Prime Mess Pork was in request at $30.00—held at $31.00. Some 300 brls were sold at $30.00.

New Orleans Cattle Market—Jan. 14.

Arrived to-day, 40 Veal Cattle. Sales to-day, 12 Beef Cattle, 45 Hogs, 6 Milch Cows, and 60 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 132 Beef Cattle, 139 Hogs and 19 Milch Cows.

The market continues bare of Sheep and Veal Cattle. We quote:

[illegible]

Philadelphia Provision Market—Jan. 23.

There has been more activity in the market, and prices are firm for all descriptions. There is more demand for Pork. Sales of 500 brls Mess at $43.00 [illegible] to the Government on private terms. [illegible] Dressed Hogs sell freely at $17.00@17.50. Bacon is in steady demand, and prices are firm. Hams are selling at 22@24c; sides at 20½c, and shoulders at 17c, cash. Green meats are arriving more freely. Pickled Hams are in good request at 21½@22c, and Shoulders at 16½c. Lard—There is a fair supply on hand with a good demand; sales of [illegible] at 24½@25c, and [illegible] in kegs at 26c.

Western Produce in New Orleans—Jan. 14.

A steamer arrived from the West last night with 1,300 barrels of flour and other produce. About half of the flour is for forwarding to the North. The product market was about at a stand still to-day. There did not appear to be any disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and the only sales were 1,000 sacks of Louisiana yellow corn at $1.20; 500 white at $1.20, and 100 Western white at $1.10 per bu.

Salt is in demand and firmly held. 1,500 sacks Liverpool sold on private terms; 300 sacks coarse at $3.70; 150 at $3.25, and 100 fine at $1.25 ⅌ sack. The stock is mostly held higher. A lot of 90 sacks of Rio Coffee sold at 46½ ⅌ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New York City.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 17th inst. gives the stock of coffee in New York in that day, as follows: [illegible]

New Orleans Sugar Market—Jan. 14.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were receipts this morning of 75 hhds Sugar and 280 brls Molasses, all from the upper coast. There is a marked disposition to purchase, and the supplies are readily taken as fast as placed on the market, at full prices. Sales to-day comprise 40 hhds Sugar at 21@22c for fully fair, and 22½c for prime, and 40 brls Molasses at $1.20 ⅌ gallon for common, and $1.25 for prime.

Baltimore Provision Market—Jan. 23.

Inquiry moderate for all descriptions, and prices unsettled. [illegible]

Seeds in Philadelphia—Jan. 23.

There is less demand for clover seed, but the receipts are light, and 1,200 bushels have been sold at $15.00@15.50, the latter for prime lots. Timothy is saleable at $5.50, but generally held higher. Flax seed is taken at $3.90@4.00 ⅌ bushel, with moderate receipts and sales.

Philadelphia Coffee Market—Jan. 23.

The market is firm, but nearly bare of stock, and the sales are confined to a few small lots, in all some 600 bags, mostly Rio, within the range of 42@45c, not including some sold for gold at 18@20c, and Maricaibo at 30@46c.

New Orleans Cotton Market—Jan. 14.

The movement was continued to-day with some spirit, and 300 bales changed hands at rather easier prices, without showing a quotable advance, the sales include 10 bales barely good ordinary at 95c; 33 good ordinary at 95c; 3 barely low middling at 98c; 50 same classification at 1.00; 33 good ordinary at $1.00 [illegible] at auction as follows: 7 bale pickings at 20c; 35 bales reginned at 85c; and 8 strict low middling at 95c. The sales of the list of 24 bales yesterday was confirmed, but the particulars were not reported. The receipts of the last two days exceeds the sales. Good ordinary is now quoted at 95@97c; low middling at $1.00@1.01½, and middling at $1.03@1.05.

Philadelphia Iron Market—Jan. 23.

The market for this staple is unsettled and lower, but very dull. There is very little doing in pig metal; 1,000 tons hard anthracite No 2 sold at $35.00 cash, and a few small lots at $36.00@37.00, the latter for good No. 1. Nothing doing in Scotch pig to establish prices. Blooms and boiler plates are also dull and neglected, and manufactured iron generally very quiet at previous rates.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 24.

CATTLE—There were but few lots of decent Cattle on the market, and, with the absence of Government contractors and the least speculative demand, the market was decidedly dull, and, although there were not sales enough to fix prices, yet the tendency was downwards.

The sales to-day were:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Jackman	Keller	19	931	$4.00
Keller	Lehon	15	917	4.75
Kingston	do	31	1165	4.75
Kelsbaum	do	31	1180	5.00
Rosenthall	Hudson	19	1095	5.25
Higgins	Walworth	29	1120	5.50
Storrs	Jacobs	15	980	4.70
Merrill	Cosh	13	1000	5.00
Gridley		50	1064	4.25
Fry & Co.		35	1050	5.25

HOGS—The market was decidedly dull, the yard's being almost bare, and but few buyers in market. The demand was entirely for shipment—no packers buying. Prices declined at least 25c per hundred, and some lots were sold at even still more decline. There was no speculative demand. There were but about four hundred hogs left over in the yards. The sales to-day were:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
Gridley	Kellinger	90	278	11.75
Logan	Shiles	40	243	11.00
Brown	do	39	225	11.00
Boger	H. & Allerton	45	222	11.00
do	do	51	280	10.85
do	Bixby	134	213	10.85
do	do	22	237	10.50
do	do	31	226	10.25
do	do	110	241	10.25
Roachouse	do	50	200	10.25

SHEEP—There were but few in market, and but little demand. Conger & Co. sold a lot of 100, average 130 lbs at $8.50.

WEEKLY REVIEW CHICAGO MARKET.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in freights since our last review. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	1.95	$3.90	$2.00
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	1.50	1.50
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.52	3.10	1.80
To Baltimore, all rail	1.52	3.10	1.80

FLOUR—Received to-day 1,413 bbls; shipped, 229 bbls. Received last week, 11,263 bbls; shipped, 3,121 bbls. The market for the week just closing has been characterized by great dullness and depression, owing to the decline in gold. The Eastern freights continue high, too high for any margin to the shippers, and there is no probability of any abatement until the present stocks in the East are worked off, and a good demand springs up. Our local trade has been fully a decline of 50c ⅌ brl—the market closing [illegible].

TO-DAY—There was more activity in the market than on yesterday, but sales were generally made at a concession on the part of holders. Sales were 415 bbls white winter extra (not named) at $10.00; 100 bbls choice spring extra at $8.75; 25 bbls good do at $8.50; [illegible] superfine at [illegible].

WHEAT—Received to-day, 24,230 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, [illegible] bu; shipped [illegible]. Owing to the great decline in gold during the week, the market has experienced a depreciation of 20c per bu. [illegible] Many of the parties which have made advances on the article were forced to throw the collateral on the market, to meet their engagements [illegible] the market for shipment [illegible] account.

TO-DAY—The market was dull and 1½@2c lower. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 4,300 bu; shipped, 1,911 bu. Received last week, 25,843 bu; shipped, [illegible]. During the week the market has ruled quiet, and prices show a decline of 4c ⅌ bu as compared with the ruling prices this day week.

TO-DAY the market was quiet and ½@1c lower than yesterday. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day 61,430 bu; shipped 38,000 bu. Received last week 209,963 bu; shipped, [illegible]. Owing to the decline in gold and the unfavorable advices from New York, the market during the week has been dull and depressed—closing 7@8c lower than at the close of this day week. TO-DAY the market was dull at a decline of 1@1½c, but after the second dispatch closed a shade firmer. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 1,863 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 12,310 bu; shipped, 1,183 bu. In sympathy with the decline in gold and the decline in other grains, the market shows a decline of about 5@7c on the week.

TO-DAY the market was dull and nominally unchanged. [illegible] No. 1 is nominal at $1.03@1.05.

BARLEY—Received today 1,200 bu; shipped 310 bu. Received last week 6,822 bu; shipped 5,[illegible] bu. In the absence of any shipping demand, and there being comparatively little inquiry by brewers, the market has ruled quiet at about the current quotations at the close of last week. [illegible]

ASHES—Babbitt's condensed is quiet and nominal at [illegible].

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $[illegible] per gal.

BEANS—Are in good supply and quiet, at $2.00@2.25, according to quality.

BROOMS—Are [illegible] per doz. higher, and quiet. We quote: [illegible]

BUTTER—Received, 17,991 lbs. In the absence of any shipping demand the market is dull, and the local demand is too light to make any impression on the market, owing to the large accumulation of stocks. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—Is quiet but steady. There has been no change in prices during the week. We quote: [illegible]

CRANBERRIES—No change, owing to the market. There are a few in market which are held at [illegible].

COAL—Is steady with a good city and country demand. There has been no change in prices during the week. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEES—The market is dull and depressed at a further decline of ½c ⅌ lb. We quote: [illegible]

CANDLES—Are quiet and easier. We now quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—The stock during the week has been steady, and we note an advance of ½c on Western Reserve during the week. Other grades unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CIDER—Quiet, with a small demand for the city at [illegible].

COOPERAGE—Is dull at $[illegible] for Pork barrels, and $[illegible] for lard tierces. [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The market for drugs [illegible]. [illegible]

EGGS—Continue unchanged and we note a decline during the week of 1@2c ⅌ doz. [illegible]

FISH—Are quiet, but the indications are that [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

FEATHERS—Are quiet at [illegible] for prime to choice [illegible].

FURS—The market is quiet with a downward tendency. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

FRUITS—Green Fruits are reasonably firm, with a light but steady demand, mostly for the city trade. [illegible] Other dried fruits are scarce and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

GREASE—Is quiet, with a decline in prices on the week of 1@2c per lb. [illegible]

HIDES—Received, 52,303 lbs; shipped, 74,626 lbs. The market is dull, and prices have declined during the week 1c ⅌ lb. The tendency is still downward. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 60 brls; shipped, 290 brls. The market during the week has been irregular and subject to considerable fluctuation, [illegible] the advance on Whisky to $2.00 [illegible].

HAY—Is very quiet and prices nominal at the following quotations: [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 3,283; shipped, 2,757. The market during the week has been extremely dull, and we note a decline in prices since the date of our last weekly review of 1½@2c ⅌ lb. [illegible]

TO-DAY there was no material change in prices at the opening. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—Owing to the decline in gold, buyers are holding off until things settle. We quote: [illegible]

PIG IRON—Owing to the decline in gold, the market is quiet and prices have declined on some descriptions. [illegible]

LEATHER—There has been no change in prices during the week, and the trade is very quiet. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—Received, 67,000 Lumber; 80,000 Shingles. Shipped, 197,000 Lumber; 248,000 Shingles, and 15,000 Lath. There has been no change in quotations during the week, but the market is [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

MATCHES—Are quiet. We quote: [illegible]

METALS—Are quiet and easy. Bound Tin and Plate can be had at concessions on our quotations. Tin plate is 5c lower and Pig and Bar has declined 1c. We quote: [illegible]

NAILS—Are quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and without change. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—Are quiet, and the tendency of the market during the week has been downward for most kinds, though there has been but little change in prices. Linseed Oil has advanced 5c per gal. There is no change in prices since yesterday. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The week has been one of [illegible] decline in gold in the [illegible].

Special Notices. [illegible]

Doctor Thomas [illegible] has had more than thirty years experience in the treatment of [illegible] Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide [illegible] College of Surgeons in London, [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only harmless [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

Commission. FARWELL [illegible] COMMISSION [illegible] Provisions [illegible] 154 [illegible]

GREGORY [illegible]

Bank [illegible]

TREASURY [illegible]

COMMERCIAL [illegible]

MERCHANTS [illegible] BANK [illegible]

Drugs. J. H. REED [illegible] IMPORTERS [illegible] DRUGS [illegible] 20 Lake [illegible]

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, A SAFE AND STANDARD [illegible] FOR Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, [illegible] Asthma, Bronchitis, [illegible] Pleurisy, Croup, [illegible] AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. [illegible]

PROVIDENCE [illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible] Oak and Pine [illegible]

SUPPLIES FOR THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. [illegible]

NOTICE. THE RICHARDS' [illegible]

NOTICE TO VESSEL OWNERS. [illegible]

PRATT & CO. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Doctor Thomson

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

A Correspondent.

[illegible] ...W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, O.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office, ... corner of Monroe, Chicago, ... [illegible]

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Simon Klein & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. SIMON KLEIN, LEON MENDEL, SIMON MANDEL.

The store 126 Clark street will be continued by S. Klein, and store 305 South Clark and ... Van Buren street, by Mandel Brothers.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Messrs. Max Kramer and Adolph Kramer are this day admitted partners in my business, which will be continued under the firm of J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., As heretofore at 23 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue. J. M. STINE. Chicago, January 25, 1865.

Commission Merchants.

FARWELL, HILL & KNOX,

(Successors to Farwell & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

Provisions, Highwines and Grain.

154 South Water Street, Chicago.

JOHN FARWELL, HILL, KNOX & CO., HENRY C. KNOX, Chicago. Warsaw, Ill. Chicago.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 73 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. ... W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, January 18th, 1865.

[illegible] ...HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Washington, Dec., Jan. 18th, 1865.

[illegible]

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

[illegible] ...Comptroller of the Currency.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Lake street, Chicago, Illinois, ... PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

[illegible]

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. [illegible] ...JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, for

Oak and Pine Lumber

[illegible] ...ROB'T HALE, General Superintendent.

SUPPLIES FOR THE QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT. [illegible]

NOTICE TO VESSELOWNERS. [illegible] ...Collector.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. A SAFE AND STANDARD REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Hoarseness, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. [illegible]

NOTICE. THE RICHARDS' MANUFACTURING ... [illegible]

PRATT & CO., [illegible]

Medicinal.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

Youth to the Aged!

BIOKRENE,

Life Rejuvinator!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvinator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an

INVALUABLE BLESSING,

Especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb medicine will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

CURES

Impotency, General Debility,

Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui.

IT HAS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, DESIRABLE AND NOVEL EFFECT UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous debilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their

NATURAL VIGOR,

Will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE!

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD should give this

Valuable Discovery

A trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES:

This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Prop's,

81 Cedar Street, New York.

Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE

In correcting Irregularities, removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

[illegible]

[illegible] ...BOXES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN TWO YEARS. [illegible]

Sold by my General Wholesale Agents for Chicago, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market st.; LORD & SMITH, ...; BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, ...; GALE BROTHERS, ...; H. & R. M. BOOKER, ... [illegible]

N. B.—None genuine unless the box is signed "S. D. HOWE."

S. D. HOWE, Proprietor, NEW YORK.

New Publications.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND

During the Stuart Dynasty,

BY JOHN GORHAM PALFREY.

Volume III. and Last. 8vo., cloth, with Maps, $4. 3 Volumes, $9.

The publishers are happy to announce the completion of this valuable work, relating the History of New England down to the time of her First Revolution.

"Dr. Palfrey has written the History of New England as it has never been written before. ..." [illegible] —*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

[illegible] —*Boston Post.*

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LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY at Auburndale, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. [illegible] ...CHAS. W. CUSHING.

COMMISSIONER S. W. KING'S Office, 120 Randolph street, near Clark, Chicago. [illegible] ...SIMEON W. KING, Commissioner, Attorney, Notary, &c.

INSURANCE.—Any Insurance Agent wishing to dispose of his business

Can Hear of a Purchaser

By addressing Box ...

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for February.]

THE MANTLE OF ST. JOHN DE MATHA.

A Legend of the "Red, White and Blue," A. D. 1154–1864.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

A strong and mighty angel,
Calm, terrible, and bright,
The cross in blended red and blue
Upon his mantle white!

Two captives by him kneeling,
Each on his broken chain,
Sang praise to God who raised
The dead to life again!

Dropping his cross-wrought mantle,
"Wear this," the Angel said;
"Take thou, O Freedom's priest, its sign,—
The white, the blue, and red."

Then rose up John de Matha
In the strength the Lord Christ gave,
And begged, through all the land of France,
The ransom of a slave.

The gates of tower and castle
Before him open flew,
The drawbridge at his coming fell,
The door-bolt backward drew.

For all men owned his errand,
And paid his righteous tax;
And the hearts of lord and peasant
Were in his hands as wax.

At last, outbound from Tunis,
His bark her anchor weighed,
Freighted with seven-score Christian souls
Whose ransom he had paid.

But, torn by Paynim hatred,
Her sails in tatters hung;
And on the wild waves rudderless,
A shattered hulk she swung.

"God save us!" cried the captain,
"For naught can man avail;
Oh, woe betide the ship that lacks
Her rudder and her sail!

"Behind us are the Moormen;
At sea we sink or strand:
There's death upon the water,
There's death upon the land!"

Then up spake John de Matha:
"God's errands never fail!
Take thou the mantle which I wear,
And make of it a sail."

They raised the cross-wrought mantle,
The blue, the white, the red;
And straight before the wind off-shore
The ship of Freedom sped.

"God help us!" cried the seamen,
"For vain is mortal skill:
The good ship on a stormy sea
Is drifting at its will."

Then up spake John de Matha:
"My mariners, never fear!
The Lord whose breath has filled her sail
May well our vessel steer!"

So on through storm and darkness
They drove for weary hours;
And lo! the third gray morning shown
On Ostia's friendly towers.

And on the walls the watchers
The ship of mercy knew,—
They knew far off its holy cross,
The red, the white, and blue.

And the bells in all the steeples
Rang out in glad accord,
To welcome home to Christian soil
The ransomed of the Lord.

So runs the ancient legend
By bard and painter told;
And lo! the cycle rounds again,
The new is as the old!

With rudder foully broken,
And sails by traitors torn,
Our Country on a midnight sea
Is waiting for the morn.

Before her, nameless terror;
Behind, the pirate foe;
The clouds are black above her,
The sea is white below.

The hope of all who suffer,
The dread of all who wrong;
She drifts in darkness and in storm,
How long, O Lord! how long?

But courage, O my mariners!
Ye shall not suffer wreck,
While up to God the freedman's prayers
Are rising from your deck.

Is not your sail the banner
Which God hath blest anew,
The mantle that De Matha wore,
The red, the white, the blue?

Its hues are all of heaven,—
The red of sunset's dye,
The whiteness of the moon-lit cloud,
The blue of morning's sky.

Wait cheerily, then, O mariners,
For daylight and for land;
The breath of God is in your sail,
Your rudder is His hand.

Sail on, sail on, deep-freighted
With blessings and with hopes;
The saints of old with shadowy hands
Are pulling at your ropes.

Behind ye holy martyrs
Uplift the palm and crown;
Before ye unborn ages send
Their benedictions down.

Take heart from John de Matha!—
God's errands never fail!
Sweep on through storm and darkness,
The thunder and the hail!

Sail on! the morning cometh,
The port ye yet shall win;
And all the bells of God shall ring
The good ship bravely in!

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Practical Freedom to the Negro—Subserviency to Conservatives Ended—Playing Radical—Keeping Substitute Money—Debate on Rights of Conscience, Etc., Etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23, 1865.

Col. Baker's order to abolish all requirements of passes from colored persons and other distinctions of color in military transactions, is the first practical boon given to the negroes who have been declared free by the ordinance of the State Convention. Until recently no negro, whether free or nominally a slave, could cross the ferry from St. Louis without a pass from the Provost Marshal. The institution of slavery has had many other absurd restrictions upon the movements of negroes. They could not travel in the cars from one part of the State to another without a pass. If a slave, or if free without a certificate that they had paid a license in some county for permission to reside therein. Nor was the latter restriction a dead letter, as the railroad companies were liable to forfeit their charters if they violated the law. Now the colored race in this State is not only theoretically but practically free. They may be seen daily in attendance upon the sessions of the State Convention, and realize in its fullest meaning all the importance of their altered condition.

The guerillas and rebel sympathizers have never been treated with less mercy at any period than they are now. North Missouri is full of men who have deserted from bands of bushwhackers and from Price's army, and the people of that section know by dear and bitter experience that they are not safe while such neighbors remain. Every rebel who assists these scoundrels to conceal themselves, and every secessionist who has within a year given active support to the rebel cause is a marked man. Many of them have recently pretended to ... most slavish devotion to the Union, and even at the last election voted the ... ticket to prove the sincerity of their repentance. Those who have certainly ... freed from any evidence of sympathy ... Mr. Davis are let alone, but hundreds have been driven into exile by the threats of Union men. This may appear at first glance a harsh and unjustifiable proceeding, but it is neither in reality. Common security sometimes demands harsh measures, and in this case the question is will the Union men allow secessionists to live and plot in their midst, and suffer the consequences or drive them out. Doubtless considerable violence has ensued from this resolution, and the facts may have been distorted into something terrific. A number of Conservatives headed by Congressmen King and Rollins, got the ear of President Lincoln on this topic, and the President has sent some sort of an order or request to Gen. Dodge, which the Conservative chiefs construe into a favorable notice of their petitions. They are crowing loudly in this city, and out of it over what they call another Conservative victory over the radicals. Gen. Dodge is sharp after one of the Assistant Provost Marshals of the First Congressional District—Captain C. D. Coleman, who was counsel for Frank P. Blair, Jr., in the contest with Sam. Knox, and is supposed to have earned his commission by this service. Coleman is now under arrest and held in close custody in Benton Barracks, but the precise nature of the charges against him are unknown. But the fact that he has been repeatedly accused of retaining money in his hands belonging to substitutes is notorious, and hence as soon as he was arrested the stories all came out in a batch. Coleman's practice was to withhold moneys from substitutes until they were passed by a surgeon at Benton Barracks as fit men for soldiers. From the moment the substitute left his office, he was under guard, and had hardly any means left of obtaining redress for grievances, if they existed. If Coleman intended to swindle them, it was easily accomplished. The men were shipped away to Memphis, often without opportunities to go after their money, and intermediate brokers were easily found who were ready to go with orders for the money and collect it. Perhaps the brokers were never heard of afterwards. Coleman, however, has passed the ordeal of an investigation by Colonel E. B. Alexander, the Assistant Provost Marshal General for the whole States, and came off with flying colors.

The session of the State Convention will probably be prolonged several months. The representatives of the peculiar opinions of the people upon the subject of the Divine Ruler and future punishment, have been engaged in a bitter discussion for several days on clauses of the Bill of rights concerning the rights of conscience and the disqualification of witnesses and jurors. A German infidel element has found the occasion a rare one for attacking the opinions of the friends of religion, but the discussion has been carried on with good humor. Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, is taking a leading part in all the deliberations of the Convention, and sustained a heavy cross fire upon this question a few days ago.

Three of Bill Anderson's gang have lately been arrested in different parts of the State, and are now being tried by a Military Commission. Their condemnation is almost certain and their punishment ought to follow immediately, but the evil complained of many times before, of a successful appeal to the President's clemency, has inaugurated a feeling of uncertainty whether a merciless rebel will be shot when ordered. The order of the War Department prohibiting information being given, of sentences of Military Commissions until the said sentences are executed, was issued on account of the appeals to the President from this State, to interfere with sentences of Military Courts. Some days ago three rebels were ordered to be shot at St. Joseph, but before the time appointed for the execution arrived, the President was overwhelmed with telegraphic appeals ... and persons ... The pressure in ... case must have satisfied the War Department that no rebel will be punished promptly if the proceedings of military courts are published as soon as the record is completed.

Gov. Fletcher is rewarding his old military friends with many civil appointments, and thus far has done well. The Governor is firm in his objections to any thing like a rebel holding any office in this State. There is great consternation among Judges of Courts in the interior, in the expectation that the State Convention will legislate them all out of office.

There is already a demand for land in this State. Farms in the regions desolated by war are cheap, and, as an investment, good property to hold. Lafayette county was one of the richest in the State before the war, but now land is sold for a song, and parties are obliged to sell to obtain money to live on.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SOLDIERS AND CIVIL OFFICES.

ROCK ISLAND, January 20, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Within a day or two I noticed an article written at Peoria, speaking of the civil offices of our country, and giving reasons why these positions of profit and honor ought to be given to our returned disabled officers and soldiers. The article is full of truth, as we have seen it exemplified every day.

Every one that has given the matter a thought knows that every portion of our country has its disabled officers and soldiers who have been mustered out or discharged from the service on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the discharge of their duties.

They are men who rushed to the rescue when the first call was made for volunteers; good, true and loyal men, who have only left their places at the front because they were rendered unable to perform the duties necessarily required of them.

I do not know of a single instance in which one of these men has been appointed to office or position that would tend towards compensating him for the privations or sufferings endured, or the faithful services he has rendered, but on the contrary it does seem as though every office is given to politicians of the smaller class who are "some" on political gatherings, and loud in their endorsements of the policies of the Administration, who are very willing to advise and encourage volunteering, but never for one moment entertain the thought of volunteering themselves.

These are the men who get the appointment to offices of profit and honor, while disabled soldiers as well qualified, and in all other respects are better men, are laid on the shelf and forgotten. This is wrong. Government should see that these offices are given to disabled soldiers who are more worthy but not so blatant as this class of stay-at-home politicians. It is astonishing how soon the soldier and his services are forgotten; he has earned, and should have the preference in appointments to office, but does he get them?

Messrs. Editors, do you know of an instance in which a modest good soldier has received an appointment to office? Are the officers at Camp Butler and in the several departments at Springfield, men who have served in the army and have returned disabled? I know of but one, and that exception is our noble Governor—Gen. Dick Oglesby. Who are our Provost Marshals and their deputies throughout this State? Who are our collectors of revenues? In short, who fill all the civil appointments of profit and honor?

I have served three years in the army and had the good fortune to get through without a day's sickness or a scratch, therefore I have no claims on my own account, but I see every day those who were not so fortunate, some of them my fellow soldiers, and it makes my heart ache to see them neglected, forgotten, and many of them really in want, when it could be remedied by doing them justice by appointing them to these offices.

A SOLDIER.

WE MUST PROTECT OUR SOLDIERS.

SANTA ANNA, Ill., Jan. 17th, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Thanks can never repay you for the spirit-stirring words you have spoken, (when you appeal to women) in behalf of suffering humanity. She will respond. There are multiplied thousands of them, who, if they had a voice in the Government would be willing to pledge lives, property and sacred honor, that this wrong *must and shall be redressed.* If there is food in rebeldom and they refuse to give it to our brave boys, treat their ragamuffins in the same way, and, as you truly say, if they have no longer means to carry on the war in a civilized manner, they have become mere bandits and outlaws. If it is not retaliation in its true sense, to feed them on a pint of meal, but we have reached a point beyond which "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." I appeal to every parent in the United States to know if it was *your child starving* to death, how would you act? If I could, I would make this appeal in person to the President.

VOX POPULI.

NEWS FROM THE STRAITS.

LITTLE TRAVERSE, Mich., Jan. 4, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Thinking your readers might like to hear from the region of "the Straits," I take this opportunity to post you up with regard to the weather, &c.

We have had it freezing cold since the 1st of December. Our harbor is not frozen over, but there is quantities of floating ice in it. The Indians report no ice in sight at Cross Village, 25 miles north of this, and nearly abreast of Skillagalee light. There has been heavy falls of snow in this region for a month past, which has tended to make ice rapidly. There has been considerable fur caught so far this winter. The hunters are now preparing to leave for another hunt, having passed Christmas and New Years at home; they will not come in till some time in February. The furs taken here are mink, martin, beaver, bear, otter, rat, and fisher.

C.

MR. COLLAMER'S POSTAL BILL.

OSWEGO, Ill., Jan. 21, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It would seem, according to your editorial in to-day's TRIBUNE, commenting upon Mr. Collamer's postal bill, that you have taken a wrong view of that portion relating to the payment of box rents by stamps. To be sure, it would not simplify the matter, nor be any additional safeguard against fraud, to compel box-holders to buy stamps to pay their box rent with, and then to sell those stamps again, or to have them destroyed at some future time by special agents. But the intention of the bill no doubt is to collect the box rents as heretofore; but, instead of keeping accounts of the same, to take a stamp or stamps equal to the amount of the rent paid for, write upon the face the date of expiration, and attach the same to the box, which will at once cancel the stamp, show that the box is paid for and how long, insure the Department of its being accounted for without any further record whatever, and be on the same principle now as the prepayment of letters by stamps.

As far as the private post office boxes are concerned, I cannot fully agree with your ideas, and therefore should not be in favor of you for Postmaster General. I consider that in a great many offices where the carrier system is not introduced, and perhaps never will be, they are, for various reasons, almost indispensable.

Respectfully, L. RANK, P. M.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM S. S. HAYES, ESQ.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Without desiring to protract the argument upon the River Commission bill, or to trespass upon your columns or the patience of your readers, I would reply briefly to your article of to-day.

I did not intend, and do not now intend to impugn the motives of the Committee of Thirty, whose names you publish. Several of them are my personal friends. I have no other than friendly feelings towards any of them. I am informed that a number of them are as much opposed to the bill as I am. Of the remainder, how many now approve it I do not know. In expressing the hope that it might not appear that prominent supporters of the measure are large owners of land on the proposed canal, I designed rather to put them on their guard against the effect upon the public mind of a persistence in their demands for so dangerous a law, than to charge that they would intentionally do a wrong.

I understand you now to admit the impropriety of an amendment of the bill so as to guard against the loss of the funds designed to be used. You will admit that the law should require, 1st, an official bond; 2d, an official oath; 3d, due publication of plans; 4th, frequent reports of proceedings; 5th, letting of contracts only to the lowest, most responsible and capable bidder, after due public notice; 6th, adequate penalties for malfeasance in office.

I think you will admit that the amendments of the Common Council providing for a trial of the canal pumping works, and offering a bonus to the United States or the State if they should take the work off our hands, are valuable and should be adopted.

That will leave us at issue on the following important points:

1st. Shall any Board of Commissioners be allowed to have possession at one time of three millions of city bonds; to sell them without restriction in any way and at any price, and to make the proceeds the basis of banking operations.

2nd. Shall the Board of Public Works, presumed to be competent men, elected by the people for this purpose, with skillful engineers, draughtsmen, and assistants, be set aside and the work committed to such men as may be chosen by half a dozen lawyers who happen to be on the bench?

3d. Shall the principle of self government be overthrown, and the people of Chicago refused the right by their representatives in their local legislature, the Common Council, to authorize, guard and control the appropriation and expenditure of three millions of dollars of their own money?

Upon these three questions I shall always take the negative; others may take the affirmative if they choose. You will see that my argument goes far beyond the mere consideration of the competency of the men who now represent the people in these offices, although I think they have been fully sustained in my former letter. The assertion of a want of time and facilities on the part of the Board of Public Works, is fully met by their own communication made yesterday to the Common Council.

The important question is, not are these men capable, but are the people capable and have they the right to elect representatives and agents. If they are incapable to elect councilmen and commissioners, are they capable of electing judges. The argument of Mr. Larned at the meeting was, that the people cannot make good selections, owing to the party caucuses and machinery. Will the judges selected in the same way be purer? If other officers are corrupt and ... even. Have not the people the right ... money, if it incompetent men to spend their ... officers be ... their will? Shall our judiciary ... arising out of ... entangled with the ... Shall such the disbursement of our judicial elections questions be a ... this bill will be followed by

The passage ... destruction of our political and the partisanships, and the degradation and judiciary ... of the people of Chicago; its rejection and the passage of the Common Council amendments, by harmony and order in our affairs, the successful prosecution of the important object we all have in view, the preservation of health and enlargement of the canal, and the continued prosperity and development of our city.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain, Yours respectfully, S. S. HAYES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21st, 1865.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

COPPERHEAD ATTEMPT TO IMPAIR THE FINANCIAL CREDIT OF INDIANA.

Damages for the Morgan Raid—Exciting Scene in the House.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

The saying of some one long ago that "the course of true love never did run smooth," has become a favorite aphorism. Equally as true an one would be that "the course of legislation never did run smooth," at least legislation in Indiana. Two years ago we had our capital and city disgraced by the presence of a rowdy, drunken, blasphemous set of traitors, who did nothing or said nothing but what was conducive to the prosperity and happiness of Jeff. Davis, and blocked in that delightful pursuit by the "flock" of the union members, they swore the balance of the sixty days, and went home drunk, letting the State credit and State glory go to the dogs in company. This time, although the majorities are the other way, there are enough of the butternuts left for seed, and they are beginning to work "the works of darkness" already. On Tuesday last Mr. Chapman introduced a bill into the Senate appropriating money to refund to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, the sums advanced by them in payment of the interest on our State debt. The preamble set out all the facts in the case, the failure of the former Legislature to make the necessary appropriation, the action of Gov. Morton, and that Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. had paid in all the sum of $640,000 as interest accruing July 1st, 1863, January 1st, and July 1st, 1864, and January 1st, 1865, which sum, the bill alluded to proposed to refund, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The butternuts fought it in the Senate for two days, when, on motion of Col. Bennett, Senator from Fayette and Union, the preamble was amended so as to show the simple fact that Indiana had failed to pay the interest on her bonds, and the bill passed; ayes 33, nays 13.

On Friday morning the House received a message from the Senate that the bill had passed that branch of the General Assembly, when, on motion of Mr. Branham, Representative from Jefferson, the order of business was suspended and the bill read the first time. Saturday morning Mr. Branham made the same motion, and the bill was read a second time. Then the filibustering began. Coffroth, of Huntington, offered an amendment by way of substitute, which amounted to telling Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. that they could have the $640,000 advanced by them, but they shouldn't have a cent of interest, because Gov. Morton had violated the laws, and had tried to be Governor and Legislature all in one. His amendment was rejected, 49 to 31. Sam Buskirk, Speaker of the last House, then got up and offered another amendment, allowing the $640,000 with interest at the same rate as that borne by the bonds, viz., two and a half on some and five per cent on others. A sharp debate ensued, and the whole matter was finally postponed and made the special order for this afternoon. Just before the adjournment at noon on Saturday, Jason Brown intimated that the House might find itself without a quorum on Monday, and Coffroth and Buskirk threw out mysterious hints to the same effect. In short, they threaten to *bolt,* but they'll find it an up hill business. John R. Coffroth ought to have learned while defending Milligan before the bar of the Military Commission, that it is dangerous work to attempt to revolutionize on behalf of the enemies of the Government. As for Jason B. Brown, he has a fine bass voice, and might make an excellent "heavy man," but he had better confine himself to the acting of such parts in *loyal* dramas. Sam Buskirk is fat and not over contagious, and don't look ferocious enough for a land pirate by any means. If he don't behave himself, the Government ought to confiscate his gold headed cane which the clerks of the last House gave him in consideration of, &c., and that would bring him to his senses in a hurry. These gentlemen might as well understand that bolting will not be tolerated. Legislation of a loyal kind is needed and will be had. The time for fooling with men who fight the Government is over with.

An incident occurred in the House the other day which drew out Mr. Shuey, of Elkhart county, to the credit of himself and his constituents. A bill was introduced establishing a Board of Commissioners to audit claims for damages arising from the Morgan raid. Shuey offered an amendment that the Board should investigate the loyalty of every claimant, and that all claims presented by members of the Sons of Liberty, K. G. C., or O. A. K., should be rejected. Jason Brown moved to strike out and insert Loyal League. This latter amendment was rejected by a decisive majority. The bill provided for its publication in the *Journal* only, and Cyrus L. Dunham moved to amend so as to include the *Sentinel.* Dunham supported his motion by a savage little speech, in which he stated that the Loyal League was an armed organization in many parts of the State. Alfred Kilgore, Representative from Delaware county, interrupted, and pronounced the statement "unqualifiedly false." Dunham turned around, grabbed a sand-box, and threw it at the gentleman from Delaware, but his aim was wild, and it missed Kilgore and hit Mr. Sim, of Wayne, on the foot. After a few minutes of confusion order was restored and the consideration of the matter postponed till Friday at 10 A. M. On Friday, the bill being up, Mr. Shuey took the floor in support of his amendment, and in a speech of three quarters of an hour, effectually demolished both Dunham and Brown. Mr. Shuey is a new member, and this was his maiden speech, but he succeeded in making some happy hits at useful knowledge. After disposing the Sons of Liberty, he read the oaths prescribed for and taken by the members of that order, and then read the famous letter of Cyrus L. Dunham to Gov. Morton, when the former was Colonel of the 50th regiment. When he came to that portion of the letter which tells the Governor that "vigorous measures must be adopted, or our army, under the influence of *scoundrels and traitors at home,* who are, by their letters, scattering discontent amongst our soldiers, will be demoralized and destroyed, and the scourge of this war will, in less than six months, be rolled back upon the fair fields of our glorious Northwest"—the hit was so palpable that it was with difficulty that the Speaker kept order. A Mr. Howard interrupted Shuey, and intimated that very many members of that order had helped to capture John Morgan, and asked "what does the gentleman from Elkhart think of them?" Mr. Shuey—"Why, sir, of them I would say, 'Let a repentant rebel live.'" [Laughter.] The speech was a good one throughout, and was listened to with attention even by the old stagers who have been in the House for ten years. A motion to lay Mr. Shuey's amendment on the table was lost—ayes 43, nays 45; and on motion of Mr. Newcomb, the bill and amendment were made the special order for Tuesday next (to-morrow.)

Recruiting progresses slowly, but desperate efforts are being made to fill the quota of the city and avoid the draft. DOT.

TRANSIT OF GOODS THRO' CANADIAN TERRITORY.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th instant, to wit: "*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House under what law goods, wares, merchandise, produce, &c., are permitted to pass from the United States through Canada, and again into the United States," that the fourth article of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, ratified by the United States on the 9th day of August, 1854, grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada used as the means of communicating between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully and freely as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and assessments as now are or may hereafter be exacted of Her Majesty's subjects.

The fifth section of the warehousing act of March 28, 1854, provides, "that any goods, wares, or merchandise duly entered for warehousing ... may be conveyed over any foreign territory, the Government of which may have, or shall by treaty stipulations grant, a free right of way over such territory," and the ninth section of the same act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, "from time to time, to establish rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the due execution of its provisions."

The tariff act of 1846, and subsequent tariff acts, provide for admission, free of duty, of "goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty had been allowed: *Provided,* That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with."

It will be perceived by the foregoing acts, and regulations in pursuance thereof, that goods in bond, imported goods, duty paid, and productions of the United States, are by virtue of the aforesaid treaty stipulations permitted to pass through Canada in American vessels by way of the St Lawrence and Canadian canals.

Yet these several acts do not provide for the transit of merchandise through Canada by other routes than those designated by the reciprocity treaty. It may be remarked, however, that merchandise passing from one port of the United States to another, though the transit may in part be through a foreign territory, has not been regarded as *exported* within the meaning of the law—the destination being to a port in the United States, and the merchandise not being unladen within the foreign jurisdiction. If all the requirements of law regulating the export and import of merchandise have been substantially complied with, and all proper precautions taken to punish frauds on the revenue, it has not been thought necessary to inquire by what authority the merchandise is permitted to pass through the foreign jurisdiction to its port of destination in our territory. It has been regarded sufficient that the foreign government makes no objection. But to insure the protection of the revenue, the Department requires the merchandise so passing in transit from one port of the United States to another over Canadian railways, to be conveyed in locked cars, and to be accompanied by an officer of our customs through its entire transit. The condition of merchandise so transported differs in no essential respect from that conveyed between the same ports in vessels which pass through foreign waters, except that in the transit by land there is the additional security of actual and continued custody by the customs authorities of the United States.

With great respect,

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Soldiers' Voting Law.

The following bill for an act to enable the qualified electors of this State, absent therefrom in the military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, to vote, is now before the House of Representatives at Springfield:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* In time of war every elector of the State of Illinois in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, who shall be absent from the State of Illinois on the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at any election for State or county officers, held in this State, in the manner and form following:

[illegible]

SEC. 2. The said absent elector shall make and subscribe the following affidavit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a resident of the town (city, ward or precinct, as the case may be) of ——, in the county of ——, in the State of Illinois; that I am a citizen of the State of Illinois, and have resided therein for one year next preceding the election to be held on the —— day of ——, 18—, (or as the case may be, that I was an inhabitant of the State of Illinois on the first day of April, A. D. 1848.) That I am above the age of twenty-one years. That I have been a resident for sixty days next preceding said election of said town, city, ward or precinct, and until said election intend to be a resident thereof. And I do further swear that I am in the actual military (or naval) service of the United States. That I am now a member of company —— of the —— regiment (describing the organization to which he belongs), now at or near ——, in the State (or Territory) of ——. Sworn to and subscribed this —— day of ——, 18—, before me ——."

SEC. 4. The said absent elector in the service aforesaid shall prepare and fold the ballot or ballots he designs to cast at such election, and enclose the same, together with the instrument, in the second section of this act, in an envelope, duly sealed, having on the outside thereof, either written or printed, the affidavit prescribed in the third section of this act, sworn to and subscribed as therein required. The said envelope, prepared as aforesaid, shall be enclosed by him in another envelope, marked "soldier's vote," sealed and directed to the elector empowered by the instrument described in the second section of this act to cast the ballot of said absent elector and the said absent elector may then transmit the same to the person to whom it is directed, by mail or otherwise.

SEC. 5. Such elector, upon receiving such letter from such absent elector, may open the outer envelope thereof, but he shall not open the inner envelope thereof. On the day of such election and between the opening and closing of the polls thereof, he shall deliver such inner envelope to the judges or inspector of elections of the proper election district and at the polls thereof; and if the name of the person signing the affidavit on the outside of said envelope shall be found upon the register of electors of such district, as a duly qualified voter therein, said envelope shall be opened by said judges or inspectors publicly opened, and the votes or ballots therein contained shall be duly deposited in the appropriate boxes, prepared to receive the ballots of voters. And the name of such absent voter shall be entered upon the poll lists, together with the name of the person delivering the ballot at the polls. If such name shall not be found upon the register of electors of such district where such person claims to reside, such envelope shall not be opened unless an affidavit be made by a householder of the district to the effect that he knows that said person, whose vote is so offered, is a voter of said district. If such affidavit be made and delivered to the judges or inspectors, they shall open said envelope and deposit the votes or ballots therein contained (as aforesaid); and the name of the person so voting shall be entered upon the poll lists, together with the name of the person delivering the ballot at the polls. The ballots contained in any such inner envelope which shall have been opened, or unsealed before the same shall have been laid before the board of judges or inspectors of elections, shall not be deposited in any ballot box at such election, but shall be rejected.

SEC. 6. The affidavits and instruments described in the second and third sections of this act, and all envelopes containing "soldiers' votes" not opened at such elections, shall be kept and filed by the judges or inspectors of elections, in the same manner and place as the poll lists of such elections are required by law to be kept and filed.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall be entitled to receive any letter or package as is herein provided, before he shall take away the same, shall sign and deliver to the postmaster, or his deputy, or clerk, a receipt therefor, which receipt shall specify how many such letters or envelopes he has received, and otherwise, as far as may be, specify the particulars of the description thereof; and any wilful omission to comply with the provisions of this section shall be adjudged a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 8. Any judge or inspector of election, and any elector to whom said ballot shall be sent, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by this act, or in any manner wilfully violate or abuse any trust or duty hereby imposed on him, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not less than two hundred and ... dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than four months.

SEC. 9. Every person who shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt false swearing or affirming, in taking an oath or affirmation, prescribed by this act, shall be adjudged guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury; and every person who shall knowingly and willfully make or sign a false certificate to any instrument or affidavit authorized by this act shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ... nor more than five years.

SEC. 10. Every person who shall willfully deliver or present to the judges or inspector of elections under this act, any forged, altered or changed ballot, envelope or instrument, required or provided for by this act, knowing the same to be so forged, altered or changed, or cause to be procured, altered, forged or changed, or knowingly aid or assist in procuring or forwarding any forged altered or changed ballot, envelope or instrument, required by the provision of this act, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year, nor more than three years.

SEC. 11. All provisions of the laws of this State relative to general or special elections, not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, shall apply thereto.

SEC. 12. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to prepare and have printed, ... blank forms and envelopes required to carry out the provisions of this act, and shall cause the affidavit required by the third section of this act to be printed in blank, upon proper envelopes to contain the instrument required by the second section of this act, and shall, at least two months previous to any election for State or county officers, ... such blank forms, envelopes and copies of this act to be forwarded to the several regiments from this State in the service of the United States in the field and to the several hospitals, posts and naval stations in sufficient quantity to furnish one copy of each blank form, envelope, and copy of this act to each person in the actual military service of the United States in the army or navy thereof from this State, and absent therefrom.

SEC. 13. Any officer of this State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, or any person who shall, directly or indirectly, control, or attempt to control, any such absent elector, in the exercise of any of his rights under this act, by menace, bribery, fear of punishment, hope of reward, or any other corrupt or unlawful means, or resort whatever, or do annoy, injure, or otherwise punish any such officer or elector, for the manner in which he may have exercised any such right, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the people of the State, which shall be punished as a misdemeanor, and for which he may be indicted and tried at any time after the war ... may be found, within the limits of this State, and upon conviction, he shall be imprisoned for at least ... one year, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and he shall also ... forth be ineligible, after conviction thereof, to hold any office in this State.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A bill, similar in its provisions to the above, but requiring a registry, to be kept of all persons absent from the election district in the military or naval service of the United States, for the purpose of preventing frauds, has been introduced in the House by Mr. Payne, of Lake county, and printed.

Treatment of Our Soldiers in Southern Prisons.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

For the benefit of the public, and those interested in the welfare of our soldiers in Southern prisons, I will give you a copy of a letter written in Columbia, South Carolina, by Lieut. C. E. Keith, formerly of the 19th regiment Illinois volunteers, taken at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. He has been a prisoner ever since that time. This letter gives but a faint idea of the sufferings endured by our noble soldiers, now imprisoned in the South. Yet it may please his numerous acquaintances to hear from him. He writes thus:

PRISON CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C., December 1, 1864.

DEAR FRIEND:—I have an opportunity to send a letter by a sick officer who is going home, and I take advantage of it to write to you. I begin to think that I am lost to everybody, as I receive no letters from any source, but the fault is probably not that of my friends. The last time I heard from any of you I was at Macon, Georgia. Since that time we have been removed, first to Savannah, Ga., next to Charleston, S. C., and finally to this place. We have been here two months, during which time we have fared very badly. We were turned into a field, without shelter of any kind. Twelve axes were finally issued to us (1,400 men), with which a portion have constructed little huts to protect them from the wind. No cooking utensils have been given us at all, and yet the rations are given us raw, and of the following kind and proportion. The issues are for five days at a time and consist of three quarts of meal to a man, one half pint of rice, one and a half pints of flour, one spoonful of salt, and a little sorghum molasses. The meal is coarse ... All this is of the coarsest and most unwholesome kind. We have not had a morsel of meat for more than two months. Without cooking utensils or grease of any kind, it is impossible to prepare what is given us so that it is fit to be eaten. A few who are fortunate enough to have money can better their condition somewhat. Many of the officers (myself among the number) are barefooted and almost shirtless. Some time since, I attempted to come home, but was recaptured while making my way to Georgia. I traveled about twenty-five miles (in the night time only), and used up the last of my shoes, so I cannot attempt it again. If I had shoes, I believe I could make my escape; I should keep trying at any rate, for I fared much better while in the country than here. I trusted the negroes for food and direction, and found them trustworthy. I was finally captured by citizens and furloughed soldiers, who, suspecting that Yankees were about, were out on the watch. We are having winter weather here most of the time. The rains are very cold and disagreeable. Our clothing gets wet through, and remains so for a day or two at a time. Blankets are very scarce; I have but one, and that is a very thin one. Boxes are coming through now, which will afford some relief. I have sent to Lafy Wood for a box of clothing and provisions. On the whole, we are about as miserable a set of wretches as you can well imagine. I never knew what hunger was till I came here. You must not think that I am complaining now, for I am simply telling you our condition. I have plenty of spunk left to carry me through, if it isn't too long. We sometimes ask the question, How long is this to last? but we can get no satisfaction. I am becoming quite anxious to hear from Lake county. I have not heard a word since last April or May. I have reason to think that no letters that I have written since that time have ever left the Confederacy, unless it be since I left this place.

The Confederacy is at present much excited about Sherman. For the past week papers have been kept from us, but we occasionally get a scrap of news respecting Sherman. At present the rebels are in a state of uncertainty as to whether he is after Savannah or Charleston, or both. The entire militia force only serve to amuse. We can observe by the tone of their papers, and by conversing with different ones, that they are fast becoming disheartened. Boyce has many followers here.

I find my time is limited, and I shall be obliged to close. I wish to say to you, and you must say to my other friends for me, to write often. If you don't hear from me, let it make no difference about your writing. I shall write as often as I can get paper, which is not often. Keep my place for me

Whisky.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

A confederacy of speculators in legislation and liquor gorged themselves last winter by getting control of all the distilled liquors in market in anticipation of a large increase of the excise thereon, and then corrupting or cajoling Congress into exempting this liquor from any additional tax while its market value was more than doubled by the heavy additional excise then levied on liquors *thereafter* manufactured. The net profits of this gouge must have ranged from twenty to fifty millions of dollars, and a few crafty, unscrupulous men pocketed at least half of it.

The same or a similar "ring" is now at work on Congress, urging it still further to advance this impost from $2 to $2½ or $3 per gallon, in furtherance of a like speculation. We entreat the unbought members not to countenance this scheme. It has no end but private gain. The excise on whisky is quite as high now as it can be kept, and ought on no account to be enhanced.

The allegation that whisky cannot now be produced and sold without loss, proves that the present duty tempts to extensive frauds. In the nature of the case, this could not fail to be. A barrel of whisky smuggled over the Canada line this way is worth at least $100 more than it cost in the Colony. And a distiller or dealer who can export a sloop-load of whisky from Detroit, Buffalo or Oswego to Canada, thus avoiding the excise, and then smuggle it back again by the wagon-load or barrel, will make thereby a snug little fortune. What is to be gained by increasing the temptation to this roguery?

It is urged that distilling has nearly ceased among us. So it should have done. When corn and rye cost our laboring class $1.50 to $2 per bushel, and pork over $40 per barrel, even in greenbacks, the presumption is very strong that we have no grain to spare for making whisky—that the dearth of labor has stinted the yield, while the enormous consumption and waste of coarse grains in feeding the numberless horses and mules of our various armies has left no surplus for distilling. Stop the smuggling, and there will be no lack of distilling, whenever distilling shall be desirable.

Unless Congress means to sink into a mere convenience and lacquey of the jobbers in legislation, we trust that it will put its heel emphatically on this last device of the whisky gamblers.

Wedding Costumes.

At a large wedding reception, the other night, I mentally selected a few costumes remarkable for exquisite taste as deserving description. An exquisitely fine white tarlatane, high corsage made in close puffings over a low lining, long sleeves to correspond, and the skirt precisely similar, like a pile of fleecy mid-summer clouds; over this was worn a gored light blue silk skirt, open to the belt in front, and gradually sloping away to nearly a point behind. Turquoise blue pins supported the waterfall, the hair in front frizzled and combed over a low cushion, ornamented with pink rosebuds and blue forget-me-nots. Another *distingue* dress was of amber silk festooned in deep scollops, over a white puffed tarlatane dress, an amber silk bodice in deep points over the puffed waist, and whatever trimming was admissible it was in black velvet. The really beautiful black hair of the fair wearer was frizzed, twisted, rolled and pulled away until the original beauty disappeared in this abominable fashion, which so few faces in unclassical America can bear.—*[N. Y. Fashion Writer.*

Adventures of a Chicago Officer at Baton Rouge.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 8th.]

Major Claybourn, 12th Illinois cavalry, District of Baton Rouge, has recently made a few dashes into the camps of the rebels and jayhawkers in the surrounding neighborhood. The Major is an officer of "dash." He is fearless and patriotic; wood, field, water and a rebel are alike—he grasps the whole. He has taken more prisoners than any other cavalry officer during his command, spread more consternation among the lawless crowd in the vicinity than any other officer, and has run ten mile Bob (Col. Hunter) and scared him more than a regiment of soldiery. Last week the Major left Baton Rouge with a force of about one hundred men; he arrived at the Amite River, but found it too much swollen, therefore crossed part of his command in a sugar cooler. Unfortunately, when one-half of them were over, in the next trip a horse kicked the cooler to the waters and he had to swim for his life. The Major then ordered the remaining part of his command on the west bank to return to this city, and then led his fifty men through Livingston parish. He took twelve prisoners, many horses and mules, destroyed thirty stacks of arms and a quantity of Government property. Maj. Claybourn recrossed at Williams' Bridge, and arrived here safe with his prisoners and spoils. He has also been successful in another raid just accomplished. A few more such men as Maj. Claybourn, and jayhawkers would be difficult to be found.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this assertion that DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is at least STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Bull's, Townsend's, Ayres' or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifier, and no medicine ever offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE ASKED FOR. [illegible]

Price, $1.50 per bottle. Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 58 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S

AMERICAN LINIMENT

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

[illegible]

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is ... cure for Gonorrhoea and radical Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Strictures, cases of the Kidneys, Chordee, Diseases of the Bladder, caused by Contagion ... Organs, either sex, Males or Female ...

[illegible]

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM,

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

[illegible] ...DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 58 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR. [illegible] ...This, January 12th, 1865. By order of the executive committee. JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Cor. Sec. Ill. St. Ag. Society.

Papers friendly to the cause of agriculture, and circulating in Illinois, are respectfully requested to copy.

MR. F. W. REASOR WILL make his semi-annual sale of

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS

THROUGH

MESSRS. JOHN B. MYERS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Wednesday, February 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock,

Embracing 1,521 packages of the most desirable brands ever offered at auction, including ... [illegible]

RICHARD MASON & SON, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

AND ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER.

City orders delivered promptly.

CARS LOADED WITHOUT CHARGE.

RICHARD MASON, 146 Market st., corner Monroe. R. MASON, Jr., P. O. Box 610, Chicago.

[illegible] ...R. MASON & SON.

THE LAFLIN POWDER COMPANY, SOL. A. SMITH, Jr., Agent. GUN POWDER MANUFACTURERS, Office—79 South Water street, cor. State, Chicago, Ill. DEALERS IN **Safty Fuse for Blasting.** AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER COMPANY.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. Chicago, January 18th, 1865. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. [illegible] ...W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. **Ship Chandler and Sail Maker** and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,** CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS. Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

Payable February 15th, 1865, to shareholders on record January 31st, 1865. Transfer Books will be closed from February 1st to 15th inclusive. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer. New York, January 4th, 1865.

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., WHOLESALE **NOTIONS, HOSIERY, Fancy Dry Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,** 23 Lake Street, corner of Wabash avenue.

SOAP! SOAP!

[illegible] ...PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUBSTITUTES for the NAVY.

NOTICE.

U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, Chicago, ... [illegible] ...JOHN D. HARTY, Acting Vol. Lieut. Commanding Rendezvous.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. ... No. 3 Loomis' Building, Southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

STOCKS, BONDS AND COIN. [illegible]

RICHMOND HOUSE. W. L. PEARCE, Proprietor. [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion

The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Physicians, Please Notice.

We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now, prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRICE:

One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions.

Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

—OR—

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

[illegible]

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

[illegible — market reports column at left edge]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Col. A. Erskine, of the 13th Illinois cavalry, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Sherman House.

RUN OVER.—A lady whose name our reporter could not learn was run over by a hack on Monday night on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and was severely injured.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Board of Managers for the Home of the Friendless will occur this afternoon, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 3 o'clock.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Sunday night a row occurred at the saloon of Jacob Ostner, on Kinzie street near Canal, during which Christopher Heirach stabbed a man named Michael Dermott, inflicting a dangerous wound. A warrant was procured, but up to the present time, the assailant has not been arrested.

LARCENY.—Washington Ross, a machinist, boarding at No. 49 West Adams Street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Miller charged with the larceny of a quantity of clothing from a trunk in one of the rooms of the house. The case was postponed for two days, bail being fixed at $600.

POCKET PICKED.—David O'Donnell, of Aurora, Illinois, had his pocket picked of $305 while in the Galena depot, on Monday night, waiting for the departure of the train. This is the second time Mr. O'Donnell has had his pocket picked in Chicago within four months. He lost $97 on the first occasion.

PURIFIED BY FIRE.—The barn owned by Charles Walsh on the alley between Monroe and Adams streets, near Dearborn, which has been rendered famous or rather infamous as being the depository of the arms intended to have been used against our citizens and soldiery in November last, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

HELD TO BAIL.—Henry Jeunjer, a shoemaker, whose arrest for an assault upon Earnst Stahl, a leather dealer on Lake street, was noticed in the TRIBUNE a few days ago, was yesterday examined before Justice McDonnell, and held in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

INJURED.—William Webb, a discharged soldier, recently of the 88th Illinois infantry, was dangerously injured, yesterday, by falling while attempting to descend the steps in the rear of the Oriental Mills, near Madison street bridge. He was slightly intoxicated at the time. He was taken to the Sisters of Mercy Hospital. He has a wife and other relatives residing in Lafayette, Indiana.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Superior and Dearborn streets. There will be service this evening, at 7½ o'clock, also, Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, when Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, of Rochester, N. Y., will be present. Ladies' Sociable will meet on Thursday evening, at the residence of Mrs. P. C. Huntington, 167 Ontario street. All are cordially invited to be present.

ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held this afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 2½ o'clock, for the purpose of considering a charter which will be presented; also, other important business, preliminary to the annual meeting. A prompt and full attendance is urged.

OGDEN PARK SKATING TOURNAMENT.—The skating tournament advertised to come off at the Ogden Park last week, but delayed on account of the weather, will be in order this afternoon, commencing at half-past two o'clock. Several valuable prizes are offered to skaters, the poorest being remembered as well as the best. The ice is now in splendid condition, and a good attendance will doubtless be had.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The many friends of this institution will be gratified to learn that the Commencement exercises will be held in Smith & Nixon's Hall this evening at 7½ o'clock. The degree of Doctor of Medicine will be conferred on over one hundred of the class, the largest number ever graduated at one session in the West. All are invited.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—With the exception of the cables across the river, the wires for the fire alarm and police telegraph have been placed in position for use. The signal stations will this week be commenced. The apparatus is exceedingly good—especially the indicator clock. The contract for the work expires on May 15, but the details will probably be completed by the middle of April.

EMERSON'S LECTURES.—Ralph Waldo Emerson will give his new course of lectures on American life, discussing "Education," "Social Aims," "Resources," "Table Talk," "Books," and "Character," in Unity Church (Rev. Robert Collyer's) commencing January 26. These lectures have been given in Boston with great success, and must constitute the great feature of the winter in our literary world.

FIRE.—Yesterday about 9 o'clock a fire was discovered in the workshops of Lenpard & Atkinson, carpenters and builders on the alley between Monroe and Adams street, near the head of Dearborn. The fire caught from the stovepipe. The shops with tools and stock were destroyed. The loss will amount to $1,200, only a portion of which is covered by insurance. The flames communicated to the carpentershop of T. H. Stewart, adjoining, inflicting loss to him to the amount of $1,000, which is partially insured.

THE PICKPOCKETS.—The readers of the TRIBUNE will remember the arrest of two pickpockets, a few weeks ago, in the North Division, and the adjournment of the case, owing to the absence of the complaining witnesses. The case was a plain one, the offenders having been caught in the act of robbery, and nothing but the spiriting away of the witnesses prevented the proper punishment of the criminals. The prisoners were brought up for final disposition on Saturday, when the Court, despairing of finding the absent witnesses, fined the prisoners $100 each for vagrancy, on payment of which they were released.

VIOLATION OF HEALTH ORDINANCE.—An ordinance of the city requires that every physician who in the course of his practice, discovers a case of small-pox, shall under penalty of a heavy fine, immediately report the case to the health officer. It would seem that a requirement so just and proper would be promptly observed by every physician. But such is not the case. The health officer is now in possession of the names of several parties who have doctored for some weeks in... small-pox patients, but who have criminally neglected to make any return of the fact. Several have been summoned to appear for trial on Saturday next.

AMUSEMENTS.—Zoe, the versatile actress and danseuse, continues to draw splendid houses at McVicker's. She will continue to do so as long as the French Spy is kept on the bills.

At Wood's Museum, this afternoon, the Giant will appear as "Cousin Joe," in the Rough Diamond. He is an immense attraction in every sense of the term. The beautiful play of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" is on for the evening.

The hundreds who visited Bryan Hall, yesterday afternoon and evening, to inspect the exquisite model of Solomon's Temple, were well pleased with the entertainment. The subject of Prof. Ryder's lecture, this evening, will be an account of the Jewish polity and description of Jerusalem at the time of the building of the Temple.

PERSONAL.—Colonel J. A. Potter, recently relieved from his position as Depot Quartermaster at Chicago, and ordered to duty at Fort Leavenworth, left last evening for that place. Colonel Potter is a most efficient officer. During the three years he has been on duty in Chicago, he has gained universal respect, not by favoring individuals, but by a rigid performance of his duty to the Government, working, however, in such a way as to give the least possible trouble to those who have come in contact with him.

Ex-Governor Yates, Hon. O. M. Hatch, late Secretary of State; Hon. John Moore, and H. D. L. Phillips, Esq., of Springfield; Col. Lynch and Col. S. W. Walsh, United States army, are at the Tremont House.

A CHICAGO REGIMENT.—Lieut. Col. L. Schaffner 15th Reserve Corps, till recently on duty at Camp Douglas, has been authorized to proceed to the recruiting of a regiment in Chicago under the last call. He proposes to raise one company from each of ten wards, if practicable, the same to be offered by gentlemen of that ward. The idea is a good one, and we doubt not will be successful. Colonel Schaffner is one of the best officers that ever entered the service; he raised one of the first if not the very first companies for the war, entered as Adjutant and was promoted for meritorious conduct. Parties wishing to communicate with him relative to the recruiting of companies may call on him between the hours of ten and two at No. 97 South Clark street—Loomis' hat store.

CONCERT AND LECTURE.—At the urgent request of leading citizens, Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Post Chaplain, will deliver his lecture on "Three years' life in Camp Douglas," which was well received in Rockford, Belvidere, &c., on the occasion of raising funds for a permanent library in Camp Douglas, to be placed in the reading room, now building by the Christian Commission. To add to the interest of the occasion, both the regimental bands of the 15th and 8th Veteran Reserve Corps, comprising 40 brass instruments, will play their choicest pieces. Such a treat has never before been offered, of three evenings' entertainment for the sum of one dollar. On Thursday evening the lecture, which is a faithful daguerreotype of the various classes of rebel prisoners, being mostly anecdotes, giving exact characteristics of over 30,000 prisoners confined here at various times, and which will be introduced with music by the 8th V. R. C. Band. Friday evening a concert by both bands. Saturday afternoon a promenade concert, at from 3 to 6 o'clock, and Saturday evening closing with a concert of entirely new selections.

Musical.

Herr Karl Formes, the *basso profundo*, late of the Grover German opera troupe, has waited upon us in reference to his indisposition during the late season, and has talked to us with all the dignity of Marcel, the severity of Caspar, and the good humor of Leporello, over the trials and tribulations of artists in general and himself in particular. With the documentary evidence of contracts, receipts, telegrams, and the certificate of his physician, Dr. Sachse, the latter showing that he has been troubled with irritation of the throat for some weeks past, we are led to the conclusion that Mr. Formes has been more sinned against than sinning. [illegible]

This is Mr. Formes' statement of his case. It was our mistake, however, that he did not so inform the public before and not leave them to infer all sorts of explanations for the constant managerial announcements of indisposition. Had he made the announcement in time, he would at once have enlisted the sympathies of opera-goers and the public. Formes has now left Mr. Grover's troupe and engaged himself to Grau and will appear at the opening of the opera house in the spring, when he promises to give us a touch of his best. [illegible]

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press [illegible]

THE HORSE RAILWAY BILL.

Meeting Last Evening—Protest Against Ninety-Nine Years' Extension—Resolutions—A Remonstrance to be Circulated and Forwarded.

Pursuant to call a meeting was held in Metropolitan Hall last evening for the purpose of denouncing and protesting against the passage of the bill to extend the lease or power of the different Horse Railway Companies in our city. The meeting was not largely attended, only about 120 persons being present, but it comprised many of our leading citizens.

E. F. Colby called the meeting to order at about eight o'clock, and on his nomination Hon. J. Y. Scammon was appointed Chairman. James H. Reese was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman spoke of the object of the meeting. It had been charged that certain railroad corporations had asked for an extension of their charter to an unreasonable length of time, and that they had asked for other privileges which were not proper to be granted. He would not presume to judge the matter; other gentlemen would be able to present statements to the meeting.

E. F. Colby moved to appoint a committee of five on resolutions; carried. The Chair appointed the following: E. F. Colby, L. C. P. Freer, Jamie Miller, Philo Carpenter and E. F. Runyan. The committee retired to draw up their report.

On motion of Mr. Colby, the bill now before the Legislature was read by the Secretary.

Hon. Van H. Higgins was called for and addressed the meeting. He said that he came as a listener only; his position was rather embarrassing, and perhaps he was not at liberty to say what he thought, but if he were to say it, he would tell them that the bill ought not to pass; the reasons should be apparent to every one. Under their present charter they had twenty years to run, and he had never yet heard that the business was a losing one; on the contrary the West Division had been sold out at a large advance over its cost; a profit which ought to satisfy any reasonable man. The West Division road was sold for $300,000. At that time there was not probably to exceed six miles in length laid. At the time the sale was consummated he thought it did not cost $15,000 per mile to build the road; they had nothing to pay for but the iron; for the most part the grading was done for them, and they had the right of way to pay for. To build and equip a regular road does not exceed $40,000; and the cost for this would not exceed $90,000. That for six miles would be a cost of $120,000. Now they have equal to ten miles, employ perhaps 200 horses and 150 men; the expense is great now doubtless, but he hesitated not to say that they now make a reasonable profit. Bye and bye, when we come down to a specie basis, their profits will be enormous, as the cost of running the roads will be reduced, while the fares will not be cut down in proportion. If they make nothing now, they will have a much better property than any other citizen. How much would Chicago grow in twenty years? At the rate established by the past, we shall have in ten years more, 130,000 people, and these gentlemen will double their income. He would not propose that they should have it seventy-nine years longer. Would it be prudent to grant such a franchise? It should be remembered that it could be always granted, but never taken away when once given. Twenty years hence there would be reasonable people in existence who could give it away if it were then requisite. Again, no one knows but that twenty years hence the cost of traveling may be reduced to one cent per mile by the use of improved motor powers. Long charters have been proven to be a nuisance in England and also in New Jersey. If the thing were to be done let it be done when needed, and if, at the end of twenty years, they find themselves to have been losers, a generous public will grant whatever may be due to the Company.

The Committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, By "an act to promote the construction of horse railways in the City of Chicago," approved February 14th, 1859, the present horse railroads in said city were chartered, and whereas, under said charter and the several ordinances passed by the Common Council of said city, the said horse railroads have obtained *all* the important and profitable "grants, powers, privileges, immunities and franchises" which they asked or demanded, and have virtually conferred upon them a most complete monopoly of all the principal streets in said city for *twenty-five* years from and after the dates of said charter, with few and limited restrictions. And, whereas, the said horse railways, not satisfied with the invaluable privileges they possess, and which cost them nothing, are now, by persistent and unremitting lobbying with all the incidents of such machinery, pressing a most iniquitous bill through the legislature, and have in fact secured its passage through one house by a most astonishing and extraordinary unanimity. And, whereas, there is danger of said scheme passing the other house and becoming a law; therefore,

Resolved, By the citizens of Chicago in mass meeting assembled, that it is the firm and deliberate conviction of this meeting that ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the residents and property holders of said city are earnestly and unalterably opposed to any extension of the franchises of said corporations, and to any further legislation upon the subject.

Resolved, That the act which lately passed the House of Representatives concerning horse railroads is particularly obnoxious to the citizens of Chicago: 1. Because "it confirms all contracts made between the city and these railroad companies and continues such contracts ninety-nine years, and renews all the franchises by them released to the Common Council in consideration of the benefits now enjoyed; thus practically giving to the present companies a perpetual monopoly of all the principal streets in the city of Chicago." 2. Because, "it prevents the Legislature and Common Council from levying any tax or imposing any restrictions not already imposed."

3. Because *nineteen* years before the expiration of their present charter, it undertakes to legislate for future generations, and when Chicago, according to her past history, will contain a population of 400,000 or 500,000.

4. Because without the consent of said city, and in violation of all principles of equity and justice, it grants most important and valuable rights and privileges to private corporations without any equivalent.

5. Because it deprives the city of all advantage and benefit resulting from the purchase of said franchises from said corporations at their value at the expiration of their present charters, as she might do if not prevented by such fraudulent legislation.

6. Because the Legislature has no moral right without the official sanction of said city to dispose of to private persons the chartered immunities and privileges thereof, especially without remuneration, and as a mere gratuity.

Resolved, That we hereby most firmly and decidedly censure and reprobate the conduct of such of our Representatives as voted for this most obnoxious monopoly.

Resolved, That we call upon our Senators from this county to unite in a firm, persevering and relentless opposition to this swindle in the Senate, and that this community demands of them that they exhaust all parliamentary tactics to defeat the same.

Resolved, That while we censure and condemn the action of the members of the House of Representatives from this county, for their action in the matter, we do not blame the members from outside this county for voting for the bill, inasmuch as the Cook county delegation were for it, with but one exception, and it was therefore but just and proper for outside members to take the judgment of the Cook county delegation in the matter; but in view of the fact that the members of the House from outside of this county, have been misled, we implore the members of the Senate not to be similarly misled, not to permit this grievous wrong against the largest city of their own State, in whose prosperity and welfare they have an equal interest with us, to be consummated, and we do expressly enjoin upon our own members in the Senate, to use every lawful exertion to defeat this monstrous scheme.

Resolved, That in case the wishes and rights of the city are not respected by the Legislature, we call upon Gov. Oglesby to save us from speculators and peculators by his veto.

A gentleman asked which of the Cook county Representatives stood out against the bill.

The chair replied that it was William Jackson and read the following which had been handed in:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to our Representative William Jackson, for his incorruptible and manly opposition to the railway swindle.

Hon. V. H. Higgins deprecated the idea of censuring the Representatives by wholesale, till the reasons for their action should be known.

Mr. Freer defended the clause in question; he thought those who could thus vote away the property of the city to the tune of eight or ten millions of dollars, were worthy of censure. It was impossible to conceive that those men voted honestly; he did not suppose that they took a vulgar bribe, but there were hundreds of ways in which a man's vote could be influenced. He was informed that a remonstrance from citizens of the West Division was handed to Mr. Cook, who promised to present it before the passage of the bill, and to vote against it; he suppressed it. Was not Mr. Cook worthy of censure? If the meeting supposed that they had sent a lot of ninnyhammers to the Legislature, why then take the charitable view; but if not, mark those men for the future, and let them be ostracised.

Mr. Colby did not think that the representatives could plead ignorance; a remonstrance had been numerously signed not only by citizens of the West but of the other divisions. Mr. Cook knew that when he kept the document in his pocket along with many other letters of the same import. Mr. Strong had admitted that he did not like the bill. He thought it was due to Senator Ward to say that he wrote eight or ten days ago that such a scheme was before the house; the newspapers would not publish it.

Mr. Freer said that the TRIBUNE had published the bill, and also several very good articles on the subject.

Judge Higgins said it was not well to blame before having heard both sides; we must remember that those gentlemen were our friends; they had voted wrongly but no one could tell how much the case had been misrepresented to them; they had been without doubt buttonholed times without number. He believed Mr. Cook had not been actuated by any improper motives. If he were a representative and they censured a brother member in that way he would vote to sustain him on principle. If they wanted to blame let them send a committee to carry it verbally. It was highly unjust to censure without having given an opportunity for explanation.

E. A. Storrs was called on, but did not understand the merits of the case sufficiently to talk about it; but he would wish to support Judge Higgins' views in regard to censure. It would be nothing but the fairest kind of fair play to give Mr. Cook a chance for explanation. Why, two years ago the gentlemen from Cook voted three times for the Wabash swindle without knowing what they voted for. Again they should not aim for the Chicago public while not one half of the members were present. He should be sorry to see notice essentially censured. If needed, give them an opportunity to appear and answer for themselves publicly; if they could not do so, let them be spurned. And it was not we... [illegible]

A. G. Throop could not see [illegible] Cook from having voted for the bill... [illegible]

[illegible] The resolutions were then read seriatim and passed, there being, however, quite a number of "Noes." Mr. Freer requested the "conductors" to get in one corner, so that they could tell how many voted in the minority. The preamble and resolutions were then carried as a whole, and afterwards the resolution of thanks to Representative Jackson.

Hon. Grant Goodrich moved that the papers of Chicago be requested to publish the resolutions. Carried.

Hon. Van H. Higgins moved the appointment of a committee of three to present the proceedings of the meeting at Springfield.

Carried; and the following gentlemen were appointed: George F. Foster, Col. R. N. Eldridge, Hans Ayres.

Peter Page moved the appointment of a committee of one from each of the wards in the city to circulate a remonstrance against the bill, to be forwarded to Springfield. He did not blame the railway men for wanting to get a good thing. He understood that in Philadelphia they paid two millions of dollars for the franchise.

The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed: First Ward, Peter Page; Second, Dr. Gibbs; Third, L. C. P. Freer; Fourth, G. Anderson; Sixth, T. Mineed; Seventh, S. K. Dow; Eighth, R. M. Guilford; Ninth, G. U. R. Hawley; Tenth, G. F. Foster; Eleventh, Nathan Allen; Thirteenth, E. Prussing; Fourteenth, Ernst Prussing; Fifteenth, T. T. Morford; Sixteenth, T. B. Gudgeon.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MURDER TRIALS.

Jerry Welsh Remanded—The Trial of Daniel Ward Continued—Conclusion of the Evidence—The Arguments—Instructions to the Jury.

The Circuit Court opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At the request of State's Attorney Reed, Jerry Welsh was arraigned on the charge of having murdered Edward Collins on January 18th, at the saloon of Calvin Paige, in Madison street. He pleaded not guilty, whereupon the case was continued to the next term and the prisoner remanded to jail. Messrs. C. R. Jones and John Mason are counsel for the accused.

Dr. Orrin Smith was recalled as a witness in the case of Daniel Ward:

The intercourse between myself and deceased with regard to his dying was almost continual; at the first call, seeing that the prostration following the wounds was greater than usually attends the injury of the integuments, when asked by those around whether he would not get well, I replied that I feared he was wounded through the bowels, and left the inference there that he would die; subsequently he said to me, "It is hard to die away from home and friends in this manner;" I replied that it was indeed hard; I never held out to him any encouragement as to his recovery; I think he was sane during all the period I saw him; I believe I was with him between three and five o'clock on the afternoon of the day he died.

Policeman Wm. E. Yetter, sworn.—I have been a policeman since August 2d; on the 18th of October last, my beat was on South Clark street; I walked up southwards on Clark street on the west side of the street; when opposite No. 219, I heard the discharge of a pistol; I turned round and saw a man lying on the sidewalk; he said his name was John Tierney; Daniel Ward stood at his side; I went over as quick as I could; I saw a pistol in the hand of the defendant, Ward; he tried to hide it; I did not at once make an arrest because I did not know for certain who shot Tierney; Tierney lay on the sidewalk with his hand over his stomach; said he was shot; I ordered Ward to help me carry Tierney up stairs; Ward and I, with the assistance of others, took him up; the people standing by said Ward and Tierney both came down together just previously; so I ordered him to be carried up stairs, supposing that he belonged there; I asked him who shot him—was it an accident; he said "no such thing;" then Ward started down stairs; as he started Tierney said Ward shot him; I at once followed him down; Ward jumped into his buggy; a soldier drew a revolver and ordered Ward to stop; I got into the buggy; the soldier told Ward if he did not stop he would be a dead man; as I first crossed over the street I inquired who shot Tierney; Ward replied, "Never mind, that's all right; we drove to the corner of Clark and Adams streets, and thence to the armory; a sergeant and I searched Ward and found a pistol in the right pantaloons pocket; an empty cap was on the pistol.

Cross-Examined.—It was impossible for one or two men to raise Tierney up; it was necessary to carry him; I saw Ward have a pistol; saw him put it in his pocket; Ward was one of those who helped to take up Tierney, at my order; I suspected him, and therefore I ordered him to help me; when Ward got into the buggy he said something with reference to the doctor, but said nothing about going himself for the doctor; Tierney's brother-in-law took his clothing and gave me a receipt for it; Tierney lived in Jersey City; I have been in jail with the accused since the arrest; have spoken with him three or four times.

The prosecution here rested. The first witness for the defense was

Gerrard Pooli.—Am a physician and surgeon; have practiced for twenty-eight years; in a wound such as received by Tierney I should naturally look for delirium; wounds penetrating the intestines are liable to produce delirium; trivial wounds often produce delirium; when urine escapes into the abdominal cavity it is liable to cause instant death by inflammation; I did not see Tierney, and knew nothing of his condition at death or at the inquest; in a wound such as Tierney received instant death would be the rule and a lingering death the exception.

Dr. Hiram Wenzer sworn.—In a wound such as is stated to have been received by Tierney, the ball would enter the right lumbar region, pass through the umbilical region, and make its exit at the left lumbar region, and if the bladder were distended, might penetrate the bladder, and perhaps the colon; in cases of active peritonitis I always anticipate delirium; I never saw Tierney, either before or after death; I have known a ball to perforate sixteen convolutions of the intestines, and also to perforate but one.

H. M. Shepard sworn.—I recognize the signature of Stillman B. Allen, a lawyer Boston, Mass., appended to a certificate of character of Ward.

[The certificate was ruled out, and the evidence declared closed, whereupon the Court adjourned to two o'clock.]

ADDRESS OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

In addressing the jury, State's Attorney Reed said he should detain the jurors but a short time. He prepared to give an honest statement of the evidence. One proposition contained the essence of the charge, viz: Whether or not Ward INTENDED to kill Tierney when he fired the fatal shot. The charge was a serious one, and the jury had a solemn duty to perform. They knew nothing of either Ward or Tierney. The rights of the accused were as sacred as the rights of the people. The frequency of murder in Chicago should not in the slightest degree influence the jury. Mr. Reed then proceeded to review the evidence in detail, and closed by stating that in his judgment the prisoner was guilty of murder.

ARGUMENT OF THE DEFENSE.

Mr. John Mason, counsel for the accused, opened his argument as follows:

You are called upon to render your decision in accordance with the evidence only. No suspicions, however grave—no moral probabilities, however strong—should bias your action. The main ingredient of murder is malice; manslaughter is the result of passion without deliberation; justifiable homicide is the act of taking life in self-defense, while excusable homicide by misadventure is where one person kills another in doing a lawful act without intention of killing. On the plea of excusable homicide by misadventure is based the defense of the accused. An act does not constitute a crime; intention must be coupled with it to constitute a criminal action. In criminal cases the jury are judges of both the law and the evidence.

Ward and Tierney had been driving together all day. Tierney observed that Ward was losing his pistol from his pocket, and asked him for it. Ward took out his pistol to hand to Tierney, and the charge exploded. The dying declarations of Tierney are contradictory, and the law instructs you to consider such contradictory declarations as you would the contradictory statements of a witness on the stand. Upon the ravings of a delirious dying man, you are asked to base a verdict which shall take the life of the accused. You have no other evidence for conviction. The intention is the turning point in this case. A doubt will justify you in acquittal. No man is to be punished as guilty unless he entertains criminal intentions.

In conclusion, Mr. Mason stated that he had been assigned to the defense of the prisoner, and had endeavored to do his duty, without fee or reward. He thanked the jurors for the attention given to his address, and committed the case to their hands. He is entitled to great credit for the ability and earnestness with which he has defended the accused.

CLOSING ARGUMENT OF THE PROSECUTION.

The closing argument of the prosecution was delivered by Mr. Knox. He said he was not unmindful of the fact that the accused was his fellow man, and was charged with the highest crime known to the law. As God was his judge, he desired that if innocent not one hair of his head should be harmed. He would to God that he could see a legal, rational reason to doubt the guilt of the prisoner.

The law ordered that malice should be implied in the commission of such crimes when little provocation was shown. A dying declaration was doubly reliable. Dr. Smith testified that Tierney was perfectly rational throughout his medical treatment. Tierney had identified Ward as his murderer, and had made a dying declaration to that effect. The evidence was conclusive of guilt, and the jury must do their duty.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Williams then charged the jury in substance as follows:

On the part of the prosecution the jury were charged that if they believed that Ward shot Tierney with malice aforethought, it was their duty to render a verdict of guilty.

On the part of the defense, they were directed to fully consider the question of malice in connection with the affair.

Judge Williams also defined the crimes of murder, manslaughter and excusable homicide. On the question of the dying declaration of Tierney, the jury were held to the same rules as those governing the examination of a witness in Court. If any sentence of the declaration were incomplete, it should be thrown out.

The Court then took a recess to 7 o'clock, at which hour the jury reported themselves as yet unable to agree, and the Court was adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

RECRUITING.—Recruits are coming in slowly. Whether this be the result of the incertitude prevailing in relation to the quotas, whether the number of those willing to enlist be diminishing, or whether recruits are waiting for the opening of the naval rendezvous, or a recruiting office, it is apparent that the movement for new regiments is not altogether apparent... [illegible] county, and that a draft is inevitable... [illegible]

Wash were fourteen recruits enlisted yesterday. Fees ranging from $300 to $400—generally the latter. There was some talk of a combination among committeemen to reduce the price of volunteers, but nothing came of it. The brokers on the contrary are talking of combining to raise the price of volunteers, but there are too many of the hungry fellows around, and they fight too shy of each other to render such combination probable.

The Provost Marshal yesterday adopted a very sensible rule. It is to inform the recruit just what enlisted men are receiving, to the end that no swindles shall be perpetrated upon them.

The following table will show the credits standing upon the books of the County War Fund Committee to the several sub-districts of Cook county up to dark last evening:

First Ward	4	Hanover	8
Second	5	Hyde Park	3
Third	0	Jefferson	14
Fourth	1	Lake	11
Fifth	0	Lake View	19
Sixth	0	Lemont	0
Seventh	1	Leyden	17
Eighth	0	Lyons	0
Ninth	11	Maine	13
Tenth	5	New Trier	9
Eleventh	3	Niles	6
Twelfth	4	Northfield	8
Thirteenth	1	Orland	9
Fourteenth	3	Palatine	14
Fifteenth	3	Palos	6
Sixteenth	29	Proviso	17
Barrington	14	Rich	10
Bloom	11	Schaumberg	12
Bremen	11	Thornton	1
Calumet	9	Wheeling	13
Cicero	0	Worth	11
Elk Grove	15		
Evanston	10	Total	391

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF VERMONT.—We learn that the National Life Insurance Company, of Vermont, has established a general agency in the West, with headquarters at Chicago. Geo. C. Clarke, who has just resigned his Professorship in the Chicago University, has been appointed General Agent, and is now at home to meet his friends in the Company's new office, in Smith & Nixon's building.

The National ranks among the oldest, soundest and most successful companies in the United States, and we are confident that it will do a large business. In Professor Clarke the Company has secured an agent who has gained high commendation in the educational world, and we doubt not that he will build up the business of the Company largely in the West.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.—An adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Home was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Several ladies were present, including Mrs. Outler, and the following gentlemen: Judge Otis, C. M. Hawley, T. B. Bryan. The first-named gentleman reported that he had found an available building, for the purpose of a home, in a suitable location. The finance committee not being prepared to report, the meeting adjourned till Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to assemble then in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE.

An Old Firm Under a New Name—Keith Brothers.

Our advertising columns of to-day contains the announcement that the long established, extensively known firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Lake street, has dissolved, and is succeeded by that of Keith Brothers—comprising O. R. Keith, Edson Keith and E. G. Keith. Mr. A. E. Faxon remains with the new firm and will always be ready to attend to the calls of his friends and customers as heretofore.

The firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Millinery and Straw Goods—commenced business in 1850 in Chicago. From that time till the present their business has enlarged constantly, doubling each year to the close of 1863, and exhibiting an increase of over three hundred per cent in 1864 over the business of the preceding year. It is now one of the largest houses on the continent in their line. This unprecedented success, while partially dependent on the enormous development of Chicago as a Western commercial center, is largely due to the energy and business skill of the individual members of the old firm, all of whom are practical men, and models of commercial integrity. Osborn R. and Edson Keith have been identified with the wholesale trade of Chicago and the West for the past twelve years, and are perfectly familiar with every branch of their business—having given their personal attention to the buying and selling since the first organization of the firm. The junior member of the firm—Mr. E. G. Keith—has been actively engaged in the house from the commencement, and is fully posted in all branches of the business.

Large quantities of goods for the spring and summer trade are daily arriving, and purchasers will find at this store one of the largest and most attractive stock of goods in their line in the States. The new firm possesses every advantage held by the old, and has superior facilities for carrying on its extensive business. We commend it to all retail dealers in millinery, hats and fur goods. We shall take occasion to refer to the house more at length in a subsequent issue.

A Card from Dr. H. A. Johnson.

Editors Tribune:

In your Sunday morning edition I find a list of chairmen of committees for the furtherance of the Sanitary Fair. Among the names is that of Dr. F. A. Johnson, meaning I presume, Dr. H. A. Johnson, as Chairman of Committee on Allopathic Physicians.

This announcement has been made without my knowledge or consent, and although I heartily sympathise with, and shall be happy to do any thing in my power consistent with a sense of duty, to further the objects of the Fair, I must respectfully decline to serve in that capacity.

Respectfully, H. A. JOHNSON.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The London Times—Investigates sewing machines and writes and endorses an American invention—commending it to the families of Great Britain and Europe. Extract:—"The WHEELER & WILSON Machine, which is the ONE BEST CALCULATED FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK, makes the LOCK STITCH by means of a ROTATING HOOK."

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON, General Agents for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and North Indiana. Salesroom and office, 106 Lake street.

Dr. Clement is now permanently located at 129 South Clark street, where all who are afflicted with Corns, Bunions or any disease of the feet, can have them successfully treated without pain or bleeding. Satisfaction given in all cases.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Soon to be Issued.—Dr. James, of 86 Randolph street, will soon issue a book on the Venereal. Dr. James entirely and effectually eradicates syphilis from the system, leaving the blood healthy and pure, with a neutralizer, a positive cure for this terrible and much to be dreaded poison. Spermatorrhea treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving time and expense. Impotency, caused by spermatorrhea or loss of semen; this debility Dr. James will obligate himself to cure, producing full power and vigor, when the organs are perfect in formation. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential.

Dr. Bigelow.—A large proportion of the human race suffer more or less from venereal diseases or their concomitants. It is apparent from this that it is to the vital interest of those who have been unfortunate enough to contract the venereal taint, by imprudence or hereditarily, should place themselves under his care, as they may rest assured that all that can be done will be done for them. Nor is this all. Those who would trust him may do so in strict confidence that their feelings will be respected, their delicacy unassailed, and their good name untarnished. By the new, expeditious and unobtrusive method of treatment, the patient need not fear circumstantial exposure, and with the honor of a gentleman is involved in keeping verbal silence, and preventing the chance contact of patients who may visit him at the same time. He has separate consultation rooms in which a dozen patients may be treated at once without being aware of the presence of each other. Those who wish the best treatment and the most honorable dealing, should, without fail, consult Dr. Bigelow, at his office, No. 179 South Clark street, the corner of Monroe, where he may be found at all hours of the day and evening. Send for his Guide to Health, free of charge.

Catarrh.—We have seen the proof sheets of a work on "Catarrh, its Causes and Tendencies, with Symptoms of the Disease in all its Types and Stages;" which we understand is intended for gratuitous distribution by the proprietors. This work will be of the greatest value to those afflicted with that terrible disease, Catarrh, and all interested in obtaining information as to the causes and effects of the disease. Numerous testimonials from very reliable persons have been given to our citizens of the merit of this remedy, and a perusal of all the treatise on this disease will undoubtedly be found both interesting and profitable.—Chicago Tribune, May 28th, 1863.

Please address P. O. Drawer 6355, Chicago, Ill., and the work will be sent gratis by return of mail.

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Express	*5:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*5:00 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	9:15 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	7:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*9:45 a. m.
Detroit Express	*6:30 p. m.	*9:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*5:30 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT COR. VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:30 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*10:05 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Exp's, via Adrian	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*6:30 a. m.	*5:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:30 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:10 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a. m.	4:35 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p. m.	2:45 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p. m.	7:05 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
" N. York via Allenton	10:10 p. m.	10:00 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:37 p. m.	12:00 m.	6:45 p. m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
" Washington	10:10 p. m.	10:35 a. m.	5:15 p. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:00 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Express	*4:00 p. m.	*12:25 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 23d, by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., WILLIAM C. DEAN, Esq., of Geneseo, Ill., and Miss LOU MOAKLEY, of Chicago.

In this city, Jan. 24th, at the Bishop's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Cooper, E. H. HALE, Esq., of Memphis, and Miss SOPHIE COOPER, daughter of the officiating clergyman of this city.

In Naples, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 19th, at the residence of Mr. T. T. Tellison, Esq., B. A. DAVIS of Chicago, and JOSIE E. BRAMLETTE, of Jerseyville, Ill. No cards.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, Pa., on the 12th inst., after a short illness, ALEXANDER H. McLEROTH, aged 25 years, brother of Mrs. H. W. Chant and K. and D. McLeroth, of this city.

Strayed.

STRAYED—Yesterday afternoon from 263 Wabash avenue, a Bay Mare and blanket attached to a physician's buggy. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to Dr. A. H. SMALL, 124 South Clark street.

STRAYED—$5.00 Reward.—One Bay Mare, four years old next spring, two white hind feet. One Bay Mare, five years old next spring, white spot in forehead. One Bay Mare, eight years old, thin in flesh. One Sorrel Mare, eight years old, light colored mane and tail, shoes on fore feet, bunch on nose. One Bay Colt, three years old next spring. One Sorrel Colt, four years old next spring. One Bay Mare, six years old next spring, heavy mane and tail, white spot in face. One Bay Mare, eight years old, white hind feet and white face. One Bay Mare, six years old, white hind feet, white spot in forehead and on the nose. One Brown Mare, five years old, blind in left eye. One Black Mare, fifteen years old, heavy, with foal. The above reward will be paid for each and every one of the Mares by leaving them at the Police Station.

11TH WARD.—There will be a meeting of the Draft Association at Aurora Hall This (Wednesday) Evening. All interested are expected to attend, as the subscription books will positively close to-night. B. F. BUTLER, Sec'y.

NEW ENGLAND
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF BOSTON.
Capital, $450,000. Shares, 90,000.
Subscriptions $5 per Share.
No personal liability. No future assessments.
For further information address
B. C. BATES, Esq., D. M. YEOMANS, Esq., J. M. CLAPP & CO., Bankers, F. E. [illegible], Esq., Messrs. WM. LINCOLN & CO., Messrs. E. & H. W. SEARS, Boston.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday Jan. 24.

The Senate met at 2 p. m. The Committee on Judiciary reported back four bills, recommending their passage. Concurred in. Bills were introduced, accepting grant of land for agricultural college (read twice under suspension of the rules and referred to a committee of one from each Congressional district;) authorizing cities to prepare, execute, negotiate and sell bonds to complete unfinished School buildings, pay debts contracted for the erection of school buildings, &c.; providing for the exercise of the elective franchise by legal voters in the military service; amending section 2 of the act defining the duties of justices of the peace in State cases, and authorizing service of warrants throughout the State; amending section 23 of the act incorporating cities; to create the Indiana Institution of Agriculture and Mechanic arts; amending section 17 of the act as to who may make wills, &c. All were passed to a third reading, among them Bennett's bill which provides that all property, real and personal, belonging to soldiers now in the army, or of soldiers who have served two years, or were discharged on account of wounds or disability occasioned by service, of widows and minor children of soldiers who have lost their lives in the service, shall be exempt from all taxes levied by State, county, or city authority, for the purpose of procuring volunteers, substitutes for drafted men, or for supporting families of such volunteers, substitutes or drafted men. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A message from the House announced the passage of the bill refunding money to Winslow, Lanier & Co.

Mr. Richmond offered a resolution directing the Committee on Corporations to inquire by what authority the city of Indianapolis prohibited enlistments of recruits for other localities within the city limits.

Mr. Bennett offered the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that the Adjutant General of the State use his utmost influence to induce the proper authorities to establish a general mustering office in the city of Indianapolis, where recruits can be mustered and credited to any district, county, township or city in the State of Indiana, or such other regions as may produce the effect of giving districts other than the sixtieth, an equal right to procure volunteers from among persons who may visit the city, where the military headquarters of the State are situated. Agreed to.

Mr. Douglas offered a resolution establishing a Board to examine whether the licenses are properly qualified of engineers and conductors on railway trains, and prohibiting persons not licensed by such Board, from acting in said capacities, fixing penalties, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Cobb offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of taxing every dog in the State to create a permanent fund for reimbursing owners of sheep killed by dogs, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Meredith presented a remonstrance from citizens of Sullivan county against commissioners of that county appropriating money for protection of drafted men. The Committee on Benevolent Institutions made a lengthy report of investigation into the management of the same, by Andrew Wallace, trustee, declaring the management satisfactory, and commending Mr. Wallace as a faithful officer. Laid on the table.

Bills were introduced, authorizing railroad companies to construct branches to neighboring coal fields; amending sections 76 and 87 school laws; providing for settlement of estates of persons absent seven years or more; authorizing sale of State lands in Jasper and Newton counties; amending supervisors' act; raising revenue for State purposes for 1865 and 1866; amendatory of section 2 of act, enabling owners of wet lands to drain.

The House bill (14) as to the Morgan raid claims was taken up. Brown withdrew his amendment and offered a substitute that the claims of those accepting commissions in armies hostile to the Government or giving aid and comfort to the enemy or maintaining traitorous correspondence with the enemies of the United States, be rejected, was made the special order for 2 p. m.

The Senate bill refunding money to Winslow, Lanier & Co., was taken up.

Mr. Branham made an able speech in support of the bill and defense of the action of Union members of the last legislature. Mr. Buskirk replied, and the House adjourned to 2 p. m.

On assembling in the afternoon, the Morgan Raid bill was taken up. Mr. Buskirk offered a lengthy amendment, which, with the bill, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Tippecanoe, the order of business was suspended, and the Senate interest bill was taken up and the previous question demanded. The question recurring on the adoption of Brown's amendment, the vote was ayes 33, nays 52; so the amendment was rejected. The bill was then read the third time and finally passed —ayes 62, nays 33—and the Clerk ordered to notify the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Union Legislative caucus made the following nominations to night: President of the Board of Trustees of the State Benevolent Institution, Andrew Wallace. The old trustees were renominated. For Sinking Fund Commissioners, full term of four years, J. C. S. Harrison, John M. Burson; short term of two years, to fill vacancy, Mr. B. McKeen. Directors of the Bank of the State on part of the State, Charles E. Walker and E. M. Ellis.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—The discussion in Burleigh's case will be given Friday morning.

QUEBEC, Jan. 24.—In parliament to-day the Prime Minister brought a message from the Governor General transmitting estimates for the coming year, in which is included one fifty thousand dollars in gold to make good the money improperly surrendered in the case of the St. Albans raiders, and claimed by the United States Government under the extradition treaty.

Disastrous Fire.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 24.—About 4 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a large stone building occupied by Pierce, Woolsey & Co. as a spoke factory and planing mill. The building, machinery, and a large amount of manufactured stock was totally destroyed by the fire. Some fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The loss on the stock is $50,000, on which the insurance is $7,500. The building was owned by E. R. Hubbard & Co., upon which there was no insurance.

Union Stock Yard and Transit Company.

Editors Tribune:

The framers of the Constitution of the United States very wisely in the Bill of Rights laid down the principle that no man should be compelled to part with his private property without his consent, and against his will, *except for public use*: and a provision quite similar to this was inserted in our State Constitution. This provision was calculated as a safeguard for the weak and poor man against the encroachment and the rapacity of the mighty and the rich. The private property of every citizen in a free community must be held sacred and only subject to voluntary agreements. There can be only one exception to this principle, and that is the public welfare, *salus populi*. I see in to-day's TRIBUNE "The Union Stock Yard Bill," as amended by the Senate, and find there that said company shall have power to take private property for the purposes mentioned in said bill, even against the will of the owners according to an act condemning the right of way for internal improvement, approved June 22, 1852.

This is a very important privilege to be granted to a private company, to take private property of unwilling parties, or of a *femme covert*, or an infant, or a person *non compos mentis*, or unknown, or even out of Cook county. It is a question of constitutional right, and ought to be scrutinized very carefully.

The question which will arise whether such a privilege can be granted under the constitution or not, depends either on the point: whether such property is demanded for *public use* or for private purposes. Not everything which may be for the public benefit is regarded by the *salus populi*, or for public use. Suppose the proposed Union Stock Yards will benefit not only the stockholders, but really the farmers, drovers, stock-raisers, packers and even the public in general. So does almost any kind of business or trade. The banks, for instance, claim that they are necessary for carrying on the trade of the country, but did we ever hear that a banking corporation was vested with the privilege to take private property to erect suitable buildings without the consent of the owners? And a corporation like this Stock Yard Company can claim such a privilege, why not every single individual, who will establish a stock yard for himself? Why not with the same right the owner of a brewery or distillery claim the privilege of condemning land for the purpose to connect his brewery or distillery by one, two or more tracts, with switches, with all the railroads by which he intends to ship his beer or his highwines?

The law of 1852 seems to be very plain. It speaks of the location of any public road, railroad, plank road, turnpike road, canal *or other public work*. Now, I suppose we have to learn yet, that the combination and consolidation of all the private stock yards of the city can be considered as a *public work*.

There is one singular feature of the bill, which I have not seen publicly alluded to. Section 5 provides that the shares of the capital stock of said company may be taken and held by any railway company doing business at Chicago, as well as by individuals. Don't this look like a combination of the railroad companies to monopolize the stock trade? It cannot be denied, that a majority of the corporators and almost every one of the first Board of Directors is largely interested in railroads; and now we see, that such railroad companies are empowered to take and hold, not only part, but the whole stock of this new corporation without any limitation.

The farmer or stock-raiser, the drover and trader, who ships cattle to Chicago and has paid his freight, will find himself greatly mistaken when he arrives with his live freight in Chicago and has to pay another fee for carrying his stock to the stock yard, where he is politely presented a bill with the remark that the Company has a lien upon the cattle.

Besides the southern part of our city and the West Division there is yet another portion of our city, which lies north of the Chicago river, and where already one large packing establishment—that of G. S. Hubbard—and may be one or two smaller ones are in operation, and where, in no distant time, a great many more will be established, giving work and occupation to quite a number of industrious men, who live in that neighborhood, and who would be deprived of an easy opportunity to find employment, if the North Division should be excluded from the market. Trade itself, if left free, will seek the best markets, and ought not to be forced to a certain locality.

"One Who Knows" proposes, in to-day's TRIBUNE, to concentrate all the cattle yards to the most convenient and accessible parts outside the city, whether the South or the West. I say, very well; if the necessity or the benefit of the public or the interest of the parties require such a concentration, let it be done; but do not do it by a *monopoly*, but let all others have the same fair chance.

A CITIZEN.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24—Midnight.

The stock market has reacted somewhat from the depression of yesterday, and is active and better. All railway stocks have advanced with few exceptions. Government stocks are prefered for cash... Miscellaneous list dull and weak. Mariposa went down to 9. The gold market opened firm and improved slightly for cash. Gold is scarce, and many of the shorts were compelled to cover, which sustained the market. The rumor of the capture of Wilmington caused a fall, and the non-confirmation brought the market up again.

Foreign Exchange is in fair demand for to-morrow's steamer.

Stocks were active at the Petroleum Board. Germania sold at 19c; Knickerbocker, 69c; Buchanan, $4.00; McKinley, $3.75; Empire City, $4.25; Lynd Farm, $6.00; Pithole Creek, $11.25; Gold Farm, $2.25; U. S., $25.00. The Petroleum market is dull, and prices are nominally lower. We quote at 43@44c for crude, 65@66c for refined in bond, and 85@87c for do free.

LATER.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange, Gold was active and strong. On the call, Gold opened at 205, and closed at 205½; after call it sold at 205¾, and closed at 204¾. N. Y. C., 103½; Erie, 69; Hudson, 99; Reading, 104½; M. S., 64½; I. C., 114¼; Pitts., 84; Toledo, 111; R. I., 92¼; N. W., 35¼; do pfd, 69; Ft. W., 91¾; Cumberland, 44; T. H. pfd, 67; Mariposa, 9. After call, stocks were lower. Erie sold at 68.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, TUESDAY EVE., Jan. 24, 1865.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beeves at all the market places in the city this week amount to 7,100 head. The weather is good, and the market is moderately favorable, but not active. The market closes quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Quotations are as follows: Choice, excluding fancy cattle or holiday beef, net weight, seller sinking offal, 18@20c; medium quality, say average of good drove of Illinois steers, 16@18c; the lowest grade, including thin steers and oxen, 11@15c.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep amounts to 17,311 head. The market is not active, and the sales average $9.00@10.00 ₩ head.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs for the week foot up 6,314 head. The market is dull at 13@13½c.

SOLON ROBINSON.

[Associated Press Report.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The current price for the week at all the markets were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—1st quality, $20.00@21.00; fair to good, $15.00@19.00; common, $12.50@14.00; inferior, $11.50@13.00.

COWS AND CALVES—1st quality, $60.00@75.00; ordinary, $45.00@55.00; common, $35.00@45.00; inferior, $25@35.

VEAL CALVES—1st quality per lb, 13@14c; ordinary 11@12c; common, 10@11c; inferior, 10@10½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extras per head, $12.00@20.00; prime quality, $9.00@10.00; ordinary, $7.50@9.00; common, $7.00@7.50; inferior, $5.00@7.00.

SWINE—Heavy corn fed per lb, 13½@13¾c; light and medium, 13@13½c; still fed, 12@13c.

The receipts of Beef Cattle this week were enormous and but for the great severity last week, which compelled many of the butchers to go without, the receipts would have been greatly in excess of the demand. Of course prices fell considerably, and were 1@2c ₩ lb lower, varying as above. Hogs were rather lower. The arrivals have been fewer, and the market depressed, with quotations as above. Total receipts of all stock at all the yards for the week and last week were as follows: Beeves, 4,978; cows and veal calves 449; sheep and lambs, 17,313; swine, 6,215. Last week Beeves, 4,265; cows 81; veal calves, 342; sheep and lambs, 10,804; swine, 10,605.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.

WHEAT—Receipts 70,500 bushels; market dull and 5c lower; sales on 'Change of 50,000 bushels at $1.42@1.44 closing weak at $1.42. This afternoon and evening the market advanced to $1.45, with liberal sales.

CORN—Sales of 500 bushels new shelled at 80c, and 400 bushels do at 84c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and 50c lower; sales of 190, average 300 lbs, at $13.25.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 24.

TOBACCO—Sales of green and damp lugs $4.10@7.75; factory lugs at $8.70@8.50; plantation lugs $10.50; common shipping at $14.25; medium shipping leaf at $19.75.

GRAIN—Wheat lower. Sales of poor fall at $1.65@$1.68; fair at $1.75@1.78; Prime fall at $1.90 per bus. Corn, sales of 192 sacks at $1.28. Oats unchanged. Sales of 825 sacks at 93c per bushel. Barley active. Sales of 148 sacks at $1.35@1.80 per bushel. Rye, sales of fair and good at $1.80@1.90; good to prime in lots at $2.00@2.02; choice at $2.05 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Hogs 11½@12c ₩ lb gross.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

HOGS—There is nothing doing in hogs. Receipts foot up only 30 head. Packers are not buying, and the demand is confined exclusively to butchers, who are paying $13.00@14.00 ₩ cental, gross.

PROVISIONS—There is no inquiry for mess pork, and no quotations which would be of any use can be given. Bulk meats are offered at 15@18c for shoulders and sides loose, but meet with no attention. Lard dull at 21c for prime city.

WHISKY—Very dull, with no sales.

FLOUR—Declined to $8.50@8.75 for superfine, and $9.00@9.25 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat cannot be sold at over $1.90 for prime red. Corn steady at $1.10@1.12 for ear, and $1.16@1.17 for shelled. Oats dull at 87@88c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

COTTON—Dull and heavy, declining 85c.

FLOUR—State and Western heavy and 10c lower. [illegible]

WHISKY—Heavy and declining. Western, $2.25@2.28, closing with free sellers at inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 2@3c lower. [illegible] Corn heavy and declining; mixed Western nominal at $1.85. Oats heavy and lower at $1.04.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm at 42½@45c for Rio. Sugar dull. [illegible] Molasses dull and entirely nominal.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 49c for crude, 67@68c for refined in bond, and 85@87c for refined free. Sales 500 gallons in tins for export at 89c.

WOOL—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork decidedly lower and more doing at $37.00@38.50 for new mess... [illegible] Beef hams quiet. Bacon sides dull at 17@18c for Cumberland cut; 19½c for short ribs. Dressed Hogs quiet at 15@16c for light to extra heavy western. Lard dull and heavy at 18@21½c. Butter dull and nominal at 33@40c for Ohio, and 40@45c for State. Cheese dull at 18@23½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

MONEY—Quiet and easy at 6@7 ₩ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 107@107½.

GOLD—Without decided change, opening at 206, declining to 204½, and closing at 204¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Are heavy, but prices are without decided change.

STOCKS—Better. Rock Island, 91¾; Fort Wayne, 91¼; Northwestern, 35¼; C. and P., 84½; Illinois Central scrip, 114; Michigan Southern, 64¾; Harlem, 99½; Cleveland and Toledo, 112; Erie, 69; Hudson, 99; Reading, 103; Michigan Central, 104; Toledo, 111; Quicksilver, 54½; Ohio and Mississippi certs, 27½; Missouri 6s, 67; Tennessee 6s, 50; U. S. one year certificates, 97½; U. S. 10-40 coupons, 100½; pref. U. S. 5-20 coupons, 108½.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 106, 108 AND 120 DEARBORN STREET.

LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, January 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, southeast cor. Dearborn and Washington streets. The stock is fresh from New York, and includes all standard brands Prints and Sheetings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c. Catalogues ready on day of sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On FRIDAY, Jan. 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Dwelling House 134 Erie street, between Clark and Lasalle, North side, the entire furniture of a family going East, consisting in part of Rosewood Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, Sofas, Books, Easy Chairs, Hat Rack, Feather Pillows, Hair and Grass Mattresses, Marble Top Tables, Bureaus and Washstands, Cane Chairs, Curtains, Silver-Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c., Diningroom and kitchen furniture, stoves, gas fixtures, &c., &c. ALSO—A very fine Piano Forte, 7 octaves, in rich rosewood case, Stool and Piano Cover. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GLOVES, FUR GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th, at 9½ O'Clock, At Butters Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HORSES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Jan. 27th, at 10 o'clock, at Patrick's Stable, 166 Washington street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Household Goods, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Hardware, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Jan. 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

1,062 SACKS OF SALT AT AUCTION. We will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., 1,062 sacks of Salt, in lots to suit purchasers. TERMS CASH. The Salt to be delivered the following Monday. Place of sale given hereafter. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WE SHALL SELL AT OUR Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, On Friday, Jan. 27, at 9½ O'clock, THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Piano Forte, Silver Plated Ware, &c., Of a family breaking up housekeeping, and removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of a very superior assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Silver Plated Ware, Fine Gas Fixtures, Stoves, Cook Stove, with water-back in perfect order, Crockery, Glass Ware, Books, Pictures, Kitchen Ware, &c., &c. Also, ONE ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO FORTE. Also, the same day, will be sold a large and very superior assortment of New Furniture for Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room, including Elegant Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Secretaries and Book Cases, Oak, Walnut and Marble-top Sideboards, &c. making together one of the best assortments yet offered. Buyers will find it to their interest to attend this sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY AND MIRRORS, PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS, GLASSWARE, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, forty-eight crates of first quality White Crockery, of the manufacture of James Edwards & Son, and J. & R. Boote, consisting of a complete assortment of toilet, dinner, breakfast and tea ware, plates, dishes, &c., to be sold in open lots and in quantities to suit dealers. Also, 120 dozen fine silver plated Table and Teaspoons, Forks and Castors. Also, 50 dozen Mahogany Frame Mirrors, sizes 8x10 to 15x28. Also, 100 boxes Glassware... Goods carefully packed by an experienced packer. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WE SHALL SELL AT OUR Salesrooms On TUESDAY, January 24th, at 9½ O'Clock, A large and splendid assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Including three elegant Sideboard Marble Tops, Secretaries and Book Cases in Rosewood and Oil Walnut. RICH MARBLE-TOP BEDROOM SUITS. Also, one fine Rosewood Case PIANO FORTE, in good order, full round corner and carved legs. Also, Linen Table Cloths, Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Hosiery, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., extra and three Plated Castors, Forks and Spoons, Rosewood and Gilt Mirrors. Also, 300 fine Steel Plate Engravings, without frames; photographs and photograph Albums; with a general assortment of household goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers. Wednesday, January 25th, EXTRA MATINEE, At which the enormous giant, SIGNOR GOSHEN, will appear in his inimitable personation of Cousin Joe, in the ROUGH DIAMOND. To conclude with the petite comedy of Perfection, Characters by the company. In the evening the successful drama of A Romance of a Poor Young Man. With Messrs. F. E. Aiken, Bradley, McManus, Little, Pierce, Kellogg, Rogers, &c., Mrs. L. S. Perrin, Miss Stephens, Axtell, Miss May Howard and Jennie Hight in the cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Monday evening, January 23d, and every evening during the week. Change of Programme by the Company. Second week of Mr. Wm. Nevens. Last week of the Prisoner's Hope. Uncle Sam's Cabin... Friday evening, Jan. 27th, BENEFIT OF R. B. DINGESS. Doors open at 7 to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents; Reserved Seats and Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Boxes $2.00 and $3.00. Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. McVICKER & MYERS, Managers. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents; second circle, 25 cents; secured seats, 25 cents; to be had at the principal hotels and at the box office from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. MONDAY EVENING, January 23d, 1865. RETURN OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY. Engagement of the beautiful Cuban sylph MLLE. MARIE ZOE. Who will appear every evening till further notice, in her famous rendition of THE FRENCH SPY. In which she will introduce her original WILD ARAB DANCE and thrilling BROADSWORD COMBAT. She will be supported by Mr. E. D. LAY, and the full Dramatic Company. Each evening a FAVORITE COMEDY by the Company.

VARIETY THEATRE, Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK, Proprietor and Manager. T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager. Next Monday evening, Jan. 30, the following new company will appear, including Miss Annie Boswell, Mrs. J. C. Blake, Miss Estella Carle, Miss Celestine Carle, Mr. Warren Barnwell, Mr. J. C. Edwards, Mr. H. W. Eagan, Mr. O. W. Blake, Mr. William Allen, Mr. J. B. Carle. These will appear in conjunction with the Mammoth Company now engaged, which will make the largest company ever congregated at any one place of amusement of the kind in the United States. Immense success of Mrs. Marietta Ravel, J. W. McAndrews and Mr. Dan Holt. Doors open at 6½.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 110x125, on Washington street, near, near the Park—$11,000. House and Lot, 116x125 on Throop street, corner of Tyler, south east cast front—$7,500. House and Lot, 25x125, on Warren street, between Wood and Lincoln—$5,000. Also—A number of other Houses and Lots, and Vacant Lots, in each Division of the city. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Agent, 48 Clark st.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 89 Huron street, pleasantly situated. House nearly new, containing eight rooms, besides bath room, closets, &c., with all modern improvements. Price $6,300, cash. Apply to H. BROCKMAN, 52 Lake street.

FOR SALE—Residence and Business Property in THOMAS B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office: LAKE SHORE AVENUES—Choice Lots on all the avenues, some as low as $70 a foot, on Michigan avenue, north of 23d street, and east front. Also on Calumet avenue, south of 22d street, at $70. On Cottage Grove avenue, near 23d st., 300 feet deep, at $45. On Indiana, Prairie and Wabash avenues, at from $30 to $50 per foot, a lot on Prairie, south of 18th street, at $50 per foot. NORTH AND WEST DIVISIONS—Corner of Indiana and Wolcott, and 80 feet on Indiana, near Wolcott. Lasalle street corner of Erie. Indiana near Dearborn, large dwelling and lots. Superior and Huron streets, several lots. Union Park frontage, some of the choicest and cheapest lots in that neighborhood. Park avenue, good house and large lot. Madison street lots at $60. Beautiful Cottage on Harrison st. Peoria street, 50 feet near Randolph, cheap. Harrison street, near Wabash avenue, good brick dwelling. Washington street, west of Union Park. FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY—Two very desirable and valuable Stores on River street, near Rush Street Bridge, at a bargain. Michigan avenue brick house and lot, south of Lake, cheap. Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph. Washington street house and lot, second block from Board of Trade, cheap. Also, Store on State, Franklin, Kinzie, &c., &c. Several elegant residences, on a lot 50x150 feet, on Michigan avenue, with every appliance of comfort, barn, &c., $16,500.

FOR SALE—Evanston Property. A well finished House, containing twelve rooms, with two cisterns, well and good cellar, situated in the best part of the beautiful suburban village of Evanston, is offered for sale, with two lots 66 by 200 feet each, or one lot, at the option of the purchaser. The grounds are covered with forest trees, and are at least equal in beauty to any residence in the place. The educational advantages of Evanston are inferior to none in the West. For terms apply to C. C. BRACKENFORD, at the Custom House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A new Cottage House, one and a half stories high, 20x40 feet, containing eight rooms and clothes-presses, with a summer kitchen 12x20 feet attached, situated on State between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Lease of ground three and a half years to run. For further information inquire at 380 State street, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., or address P. O. Box 1441, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Three Cottages, Nos. 61 and 63 Pierce street, near the corner of Halsted, West Division, containing six rooms and four closets in good order; now renting at $19 each per month. Possession May 1st. Blue Island cars pass the houses. Ground lease of three and a half years to be had. Inquire at 100 West Jackson street, or M. L. 328 Canal st. E. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—A Double House, Nos. 80 and 82 Twenty-Second street. They contain gas and water, with barn in rear. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of N. GOOLD, 81 Randolph street. P. O. Box 318.

FOR SALE—Two desirable building lots on Michigan avenue, near corner of Monroe street. Inquire at 23 Wabash avenue.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A rural retreat—42 acres, over 1000 bearing fruit trees, any amount of shrubbery, evergreens, small fruits, &c. Stone barn. House would cost $4,000. Best thing of the kind in Cook county, ten miles from Chicago. Price $12,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Two first-class farms, three miles from Lodi, De Kalb county, Illinois. First, 160 acres, $30 per acre; second, 226 acres, $25 per acre. Good water, and improvements on the land. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 223 acres, all fenced, house cost $1,300, 70 acres cultivated, 1½ mile from depot, 27 miles southwest of Chicago; price $1,800 worth ₩ acre. This is a rare chance. Price $30 per acre. E. A. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 80 acres choice land, all fenced, some timber. House cost $1,000; barn $650; nice orchard. Location two miles east of Richmond, McHenry county, Illinois. Price $4,000. Cheap, and a nice thing. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark st.

FOR SALE—The west half of Section 13, town 12, range 5 east, town of DeWitt, Dane county, Wisconsin—320 acres choice land, with 40 acres timber; well watered and suitable for two good farms. Price $12 per acre. Make us an offer. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, 520 acres of good Farming Lands in Wisconsin, which I will sell cheap for cash or exchange for lumber, dry goods, or a stock of goods. For particulars, address P. O. Box 194.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good saloon and restaurant for sale, now doing a good business and rent cheap. Reason for selling—Bad business, has two saloons, and cannot attend to both. Apply on the premises, 180 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a good second-hand engine, 15 to 20 horse power, stroke. [illegible] 68 S. Halsted st.

FOR SALE—On consignment, 1500 pounds Prime Roll Butter and 20 barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, just received. WHITE & CO., 134 North Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—$400 will buy a half interest in a first rate established paying business. This is a rare chance. Apply to T. H. BUFFIELD & CO., Room 16 P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—Grocery stock. Location first-class. Sales Fifty Thousand Dollars a year. Apply in person or by letter at 520 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting to sell.

FOR SALE—Portable engines—one 6 horse and one 8 horse power, in good order, at Richard's Corn Sheller Works, 190 and 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Three Improved Farms in Poweshiek County, Iowa. Two of them in Union Township, about seven miles southwest of Montezuma, and one mile from Forrest Home. The first has 80 acres of good timber, 325 acres in all, two houses; price, $5,800. The second farm has 20 acres timber, 320 acres in all; price, $2,500. Both farms are in the coal region and contain coal. The third farm contains 200 acres, all improved, good house and large barn; one mile east of Montezuma, the County Seat, a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants; price, $6,000. Apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or REUBEN MICKEL, Esq., at Montezuma, Iowa.

FOR SALE—About Two Hundred Merino Ewes. Will meet parties wishing to buy, at Babcock's Grove, Du Page county, Ill., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the morning train, for two weeks, or address T. D. PLATT, Agent, Babcock's Grove, Du Page county, Illinois.

FOR SALE—40 bbls. Old Rye Whisky, five years old—warranted pure, high proof. Will be sold cheap to close consignment. J. WARRACK, 33 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Attention, Photographers. A rare opportunity to purchase a first class Gallery, located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, now doing a fine business. This is the best and most complete establishment west of Chicago, and will be sold at a moderate figure for cash if applied for soon. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address S. SEEGAN, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Rare chance for a small capital. A store and small stock of groceries will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner is obliged to quit the business on account of health. For particulars address "CASH," P. O. Box 184, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—The Planing Mill, Shingle Mills, and Sash and Door Factory, situated at the Railroad crossing on State street. The property to be rented by May 1, 1865. Apply at the office, 752 State street. WM. R. SMITH.

FOR SALE—The Lease and Furniture of a House pleasantly located on West Randolph street. Lease may run till May 1, 1866. The furniture mostly new and elegant. Apply at No. 5 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Ill., with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 300 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 12,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address FETSOW & MOSS, Princeton.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a Flouring Mill, the whole or one-half interest, with two run of Burs, located in Ancona, Livingston County, Ill., all in good order; also attached to the same, building and machinery for manufacturing Linseed Oil, which will be sold with the Flouring Mill, if desired. Address D. McVEAN, Ancona, Livingston County, Ill.

FOR SALE—Twenty new screw-cutting Engine Lathes, varying in size from [illegible] GEO. DUNKIN, [illegible] Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Boiler, about 25 horse power, now in use. E. K. HUBBARD, 286 and 288 North Water street.

FOR SALE—Hotel for Sale. The furniture, stock and lease of the Barret House, in Burlington, Iowa, now doing a successful business. Apply to HOOPER & LONG, Proprietors.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the BANDITTI OF IDAHO. Five to ten dollars a day without leaving home. Address J. C. CAMPBELL, Agent, Box 3179, Chicago, and receive a prospectus.

WANTED—Agents—Male or female, in this city, and every town and county, to canvass for HISTORIES OF THE WAR, both Northern and Southern sides. Three volumes now ready. Ladies' MUSICAL GUIDE, and other popular works. Address, with stamp, S. M. KENNEDY, 104 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day. Agents (male or female) can clear $50 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business that pays over 300 per cent. A capital of $1 to $5 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a splendid paying business. Address with two stamps, for full particulars, R. WAYWELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Traveling and Local, to sell the improved patent "Star No Chimney Burner, for Kerosene Lamps, Indelible Pencils, Needle Threaders, Magnetic Hammers, Stove Lifters, Photographs of Generals, and twenty other best selling articles. Send stamp for Circular to P. O. Box 4724.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the "NURSE AND SPY." A new and highly exciting and richly embellished work—giving the adventures and experience of a Woman in Hospitals, Camps and Battlefields as Nurse, Scout and Spy. Energetic men and women, returned and disabled soldiers, will find a rare chance to make money in the sale of this new and thrilling work. For terms and territory send stamp to J. A. STODDARD & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—Soldiers and citizens to introduce the most wonderful and successful Gift Enterprise of the age. Watches presented free to every agent. Silver Ice Pitchers, Cups, Gold Lockets, &c., are among the prizes given. $15 to $50 per day made easy. Address C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To sell our Maps and Charts, which are published by a firm of the most perfect maps, all the latest alterations and are highly embellished with pictures. Sell rapidly at immense profits. Also 10,000 Pictures, with and without frames, Albums, Fast Selling Books, &c. $20 a day made easy. For terms address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," complete in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Price $3. This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. No circumstances of the rebellion have developed better material for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. Agents everywhere are sending in the most favorable reports of success. One agent orders 100 copies, the result of his first six days canvass. Another got 98 subscribers, out of 100 solicited to subscribe. Full particulars, terms, &c., given on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO., 113 [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Efficient agents in every county in the Northwest to introduce the following popular works: History of the Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott; Life of Washington, by Hon. [illegible] Liberal business, permanent—commission liberal. For terms, call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 308.

WANTED—Agents—Good Agents make $5 to $10 per day selling the improved patent "Star No-Chimney Burner, for Kerosene Oil Lamps. It gives a brilliant light, free from smoke or smell, and can be handled freely without being extinguished. Samples sent, post paid, to Agents for thirty cents. Circulars free. JAMES EDGAR, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—Agents—$21 to $28 a day. Agents wanted to sell the Champion $15 Sewing Machine, single or double thread, making the stitch alike on both sides. We will pay $150 per month or give a commission at which the above wages can be made. For particulars, address with stamp, J. O'HALL, President Champion Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio. N. B.—This machine does not infringe on any sewing machine.

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—1,000 Agents who can make $100 a month selling my Agency Goods, such as LLOYD'S Maps and Charts in Sheets and on Rollers. 300 assorted Colored Prints and Lithographs, Bible Scenes, Generals, and Fancy Pieces, and send stamp for my New Circulars for 1865, to R. K. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. The best working and best finished cheap Machine in the market. Retail price $15. Very liberal terms to Agents. Address DAME & CO., General Agents, Room No. 52, Lombard Block, or No. 3 Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—Agents—In every town and county in the Northwest to sell the GREAT [illegible] This is the standard history of the war. The most reliable ever published. Wanted immediately, an agent in every county... Also, agents to sell our magnificent steel engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, Sherman, McClellan, Farragut, Greeley and Hooker, together with a large assortment of books and maps at the lowest rates. Agents will do well by sending for our circulars. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago. P. O. Box 2013.

WANTED—Agents, $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Colored Men, Attention. We are recruiting for the 29th U. S. Colored Regiment. Now is your time to volunteer. You will receive the highest bounty by applying at our office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for Cook county. $700 bounty, also, substitutes for the army and navy, to whom the highest cash bounty will be paid the moment they pass the doctor. Avoid street brokers. Come right up to the General Recruiting Office 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers. You will always receive the highest bounties that are going, by applying at the Original Recruiting Agency, 84 Dearborn street. Credits given any branch of the service—army or navy. LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for Cook County. Young men who desire to enlist should avoid all street runners and bounty brokers. They will find it to their advantage to apply at the Original Recruiting Agency, 84 Dearborn street, where they will be paid the highest bounties, with choice of regiments. LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—$1,000. Volunteers and Substitutes wanted, for the Naval and Gunboat service. Seamen, Firemen and Landsmen, come and get the highest bounties, giving cash in hand. No marches, no hardships, and very little fighting, and good chances for prize money. Large hand money paid to any one bringing an accepted recruit. This will ensure $50 cash, paid to the recruit. [illegible] Runners, call and see us before disposing of your men elsewhere. COBB & CO., No. 5 Clark street.

WANTED—Volunteers, Volunteers, Volunteers. Supervisors and Town Committees can secure Two and Three Years' Volunteers by applying to COBB & CO., No. 5 South Clark street. Messrs. Nesbolt & Co.'s Banking House.

WANTED—We have now 400 credits on hand, men enlisted in the army for the regular service, whom we can credit to any locality, and which we propose to distribute throughout the State of Illinois, and especially Cook County, providing the local bounties will amount to a sufficient inducement. The supervisors of the different wards and townships can now have an opportunity to fill their quotas to a great extent, and thus relieve the anxiety of another draft. W. H. MURPHY & BROS. (basement) corner Randolph and Lasalle streets.

WANTED—Substitutes for the Army and Navy. Quotas of Towns and Wards filled for one or two years. Substitutes furnished on call. Persons from the country wishing to enlist can write us and will obtain the highest bounties, through our office. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—Recruits for the New Regiments. Great inducements are now offered. Enlist in a new regiment and you have a chance for promotion. We are paying the highest bounties in Chicago. Apply immediately to BUTLER, [illegible] Clark street, Room No. 2, up stairs.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—Two girls wish situations together, in a private family, one to cook, wash and iron and the other to do up stairs work. Can give good recommendations. Address JULIA RYAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—A young man of several years' experience as Prescriptionist, capable, energetic and attentive, and extensively acquainted amongst city physicians, desires a situation in some reliable Drug House. Good references given and required. Address "ABC," 118 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of respectability, and who has had considerable knowledge of business, a situation in a Commission house, or where he can make himself generally useful by the use of his pen or physical exertions. References furnished by his present employer, and others, if necessary. Address "M," Box 363, City.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced dry goods salesman. Can furnish the best of references. Parties wanting a first-class man please address, for three days, HARRIS, Tribune office.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished lodgings, at 13 South Water street, near the corner of Wabash avenue. Large, pleasant rooms, with closets, gas, furnished, and kept in order, to rent to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—Four good rooms and closets, suitable for small family, convenient to horse cars. Inquire at 148 West Taylor street.

TO RENT—A Cottage House, southeast corner of Superior and Market streets. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—One of Uncle Sam's boys, who sports in a suit of blue, wishes to hold correspondence with an unlimited number of [illegible] for the exchange of love, fun and matrimony. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two large rooms situated in a good locality, one block from the North Chicago city railway line. Rent moderate. For further information address [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

TO RENT—A large elegantly furnished front room, with board, at Benton House, 285 South Clark street.

TO RENT—A Cottage wanted to rent. Address "Cashier Land Department Illinois Central Railroad."

TO RENT—A neat two story house with all modern improvements in the most fashionable part of the North Side. Rent to a good party but $600. No one need apply unless they will buy part of the Furniture, Carpets, &c., amounting to about $1,000. Address Box 4567, giving name, size of family and address.

TO RENT—Storage—The large and commodious Basement, 190 and 192 Washington street, near New Board of Trade Buildings, suitable for the storage of flour, grain, &c. Gas and water in basement. Apply in the office of RICHARDS' CORN SHELLER WORKS.

TO RENT—Wanted a small House. Address, with full particulars, "W," Box 1630.

TO RENT—Mr. Reissig's former boiler shop on the southwest corner of Jackson street and the River, 75 feet by 100 feet on river by 80 feet on Jackson street. This lot or building is highly suitable for a foundry or manufacturing business. For further information, inquire of JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 127 South Canal street.

TO RENT—From first of March next, a three-story building on West Lake street near Canal, containing store and seven dwelling rooms, an excellent stand and location for dry goods or other trade. Inquire at Room 13 Metropolitan Block or P. O. Box 3103.

Lost.

LOST—On Tuesday, at 9 A. M., going from Illinois to Huron street, on Huron to Cass, a lady's gold watch. A suitable reward will be given, if returned to 260 Illinois street.

Wanted.

WANTED—To whom it may concern. We, the undersigned, having plenty of time and experience, are ready to attend... [illegible] CARSON or HENRY ADAMS, Company [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished bedroom, without board, in a central location where teachers own the same. [illegible] TEACHER, Tribune office.

FOUND—A pocket book with money in it. GEORGE PAYNE, [illegible] street.

WANTED—A partner with cash capital of $500 to $600 to go into business. The best of security can be given. For particulars call upon or address M. FORRESTER, 137 [illegible]

WANTED—One assistant bookkeeper... Other good situations open. All parties wanting to employ should call on or address our office. Employment Agency, 88 Randolph street, up stairs.

WANTED—A Blacksmith. Good wages warranted. [illegible] West Lake street.

WANTED—Six Carpenters, immediately to go east. Apply at shop. Apply to [illegible] South Clark street, Room 14.

WANTED—At 693 West Washington street, (between Robey and Hoyne), a steady girl, who desires to assist generally about the house, light and morning work.

WANTED—Everybody to know that for one dollar I will send a receipt for making the celebrated Tobacco Salve for Sores, Burns, Frozen, Fresh Cuts, &c. [illegible]

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred), to engage in a business... [illegible] Call at 147 South Clark street... Box 5648.

WANTED—One or two men, as Solicitors for good paying business. SON HAYNE, corner of Market and Madison.

WANTED—Thirty Reapers. [illegible] MACLAY & KAISER, Rhodes' Bank Block.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Good references required. Apply at Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—Store wanted by the 1st of May next, on Lake street, or Wells, at least 20 by 100 feet, for which a liberal rent will be paid and good security given. Address, Box 3045, P. O.

WANTED—A Bartender and man-cook, both Germans. Apply immediately at "JOHNSON'S," in the basement, southwest cor. of State and Randolph streets.

WANTED—To lend $10,000 in sums to suit, on personal security, or on Power of Attorney to collect bonds, chattel mortgages, &c. Hours from 1 to 5 P. M. Room No. 9, Reynolds' Block, near Post office.

WANTED—A German or Irish girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 521 West Washington st., second house west of Robey.

WANTED—A man to do housework. Best of references required. Apply at WASHBURN & CO.'S Office, [illegible] street, up stairs.

WANTED—A room centrally located, suitable for the Millinery and Dressmaking business. Would have no objection to take the stock of an established business. Address, with ful information, with [illegible] "Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, at 46 Randolph street, a good man or woman.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two of Uncle Sam's boys, who have fought and bled for the Union, wish to correspond, with a view of Uncle Sam's boys, for fun, past time, or the consequences. Address CHARLES F. ANDREWS, [illegible] lots Artillery, Third Brigade, Second Division, A. J. Smith's command, Eastport, Miss.

WANTED—Ho! Every one. For 10 cents I will mail you fifty valuable secrets. Hundreds of dollars to any family. Every one needs them. Any business man or boy can make money with it. Address D. N. LEWIS, Postoffice Box 1571, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Every married person, and those contemplating marriage, to send for our ENLARGED CIRCULAR "to the wise" ... REVEALED, that can be obtained from no other source. It is a rare chance, sent free to any address, with stamp. Dr. F. BACHELOR, Box 3421, City, Ill.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Laborers at $40 per month and rations; Teamsters at $40 per month and rations... [illegible] Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—Married Lady. Prof. Von Vernon's Diamond Drops never failing and harmless... [illegible] O. R. MOSHER & CO., General Agents, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] South Clark street.

WANTED—Wet Nurse immediately at 629 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A partner in a well established and profitable business, making some eight dollars per day. Inquire at 213 Randolph street. Capital required $800.

WANTED—A furnished house, by a person having a nicely furnished [illegible] Post Office Box 4573.

WANTED—An interest in a Retail grocery house or other business having a large custom... [illegible] Address "J B," Tribune office.

WANTED—To loan from $50 to $10,000 for a term of years on good security. Apply to M. WILLIAMS, 84 Dearborn st.

WANTED—A purchaser for a half interest in a paying business. The best of references. Call at the store, 185 [illegible] street.

WANTED—A good plain German or Norwegian girl preferred... 33 Wabash avenue, between [illegible] street.

WANTED—To rent two or three unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping, by a man and wife, without children... [illegible] ROOMS, Box 13, Chicago.

WANTED—Two good Men to... lots at the Joliet Agricultural Works. [illegible] Co., Box 598, Joliet, Illinois.

WANTED—Board with furnished rooms by a gentleman, wife and child, for two months. Private family and location on west side of Clark street preferred. Address F. C., [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A few good Moulders. Two towers or heavy work, with ... steady employment. [illegible] Foundry, Rock Island, Illinois.

WANTED—Good Canvassers to sell my new Book, "A Voice from the ..." It is beautifully illustrated with portraits of Generals, Pickles, and others, and contains ... pages [illegible] SAMUEL [illegible] P. O. Box 5258.

WANTED—Matter of the Importance to War Widows... [illegible] T. S. ROBBINS, [illegible] DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

WANTED—To sell or exchange 400 acres of good land... Michigan... groceries... Randolph street...

WANTED—Two young Gentlemen with the Retail Grocery business... [illegible] Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Employment... chines... sold... [illegible] wages and all expenses paid... TON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Listen! Ladies... [illegible] Address C. W. WHITE, P. O. [illegible] Lockport, Ohio.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Furnished rooms with board, suitable for single gentlemen, to be had by applying at 128 Wabash avenue. Also day Boarders wanted.

BOARDING—A pleasant room, suitable for two persons, with board. Also a few day boarders at reasonable prices, in the most desirable part of the city. 34 Washington street, between [illegible] and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—A room to let with board, to a lady and gentleman, on the [illegible] avenue. Also, day boarders wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, in a private family, where there are but few or no other boarders... [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARDING—With accommodations for four persons... [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARDING—A private family, having a pleasant room... [illegible]

BOARDING—Six gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a large pleasant room... [illegible]

BOARDING—235 South Clark street, good table...

BOARDING—Board may be had... of securing board... [illegible]

FOUND—A Pocket Book containing some money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible rate table]

Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made to clubs... "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

THE NEWS.

A handsome Union success is thrown into the shade, in the substantial achievement yesterday on the James River, where the iron-clad fleet from Richmond attempted to run our guard at City Point, and to repeat the Merrimac-Cumberland... our shipping at Fortress Monroe. But our watch was too vigilant, and a shower of shot and shell too much for the iron-clads. One of them was blown to atoms, and the others went up the river sadder and wiser than they were before, with no hope of imitating our Farragut in running forts under fire.

There is no confirmation of the gold rumor which stated yesterday that Wilmington had fallen.

The Southern dispatch, in a Richmond paper, as well as elsewhere in our telegraphic columns, report a very large Union force, supposed to be 25,000 strong, under Col. Foster, advancing on Pocotaligo on the 14th. The Union force, after obstinate resistance, fell back on the Salkehatchie. Our lines embrace Salkehatchie Bridge. Gen. Hardee is in command of the rebel forces.

A letter from Gen. Sherman by private letter in our New York dispatches, gives the most encouraging terms of the movement in South Carolina.

Galveston is swept by a most devastating fire, destroying its chief hotel, the custom house, and valuable structures and warehouses.

Our Springfield dispatches are interesting, relating to legislative matters yesterday, the progress in caucus of certain local bills of vital importance to Chicago.

By our special telegraphic correspondent at Fortress Monroe we have late rebel advices in Richmond papers to the 23rd inst. There is a great storming and blowing. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, has given way because Davis' ways vary as to who his successor is. Two important measures recently passed by Congress have been made public. One of these is a bill providing for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the confederate armies. This provides that the General-in-Chief shall have the whole charge of the armies of the Confederacy. Whether this carries the power to select Generals who shall command those armies is a matter of doubt. The other measure is a resolution recommending the assignment to Gen. Jos. E. Johnston of the command of the army in place of Hood, and in rebuke of the removal of the latter.

Later news from the Smithsonian Institute says the Academy of Sciences stated that comparatively little was lost of the Smithsonian's library collections; and that the valuable papers were saved. Those of our readers interested in the Chicago Academy of Sciences will be glad to learn that our Academy's collection will loose but few of the specimens expected from the Smithsonian.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a clergyman, "assigning the reasons which induced the Protestant Episcopal Church to ask the legislature. So far as we can judge, the reasons are satisfactory, but it is not clear that either the church or the Legislature can go back of an existing law and undo what was performed under it. It was the intent of the Convention of the Diocese, according to the writer of the letter that he quoted, as it is the intent of the bill now before the Legislature, to cancel every right of the other authority of the act sought to be repealed. We doubt very much whether this can be done.

Gold, troubled with flatulent rumors of peace, was as uneasy as a colicky infant. It opened at 204¼ at the Board and subsequently fell to 203½, closing at 205.

The inquiry into the Chicago conspiracy closed in Cincinnati, yesterday, is of the most damaging character, laying bare in clear detail the fibers and frame work of the plot to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, and lay waste our city.

The Senate, yesterday, the Deficiency bill passed after a disagreement of the two Houses on the point of increase of certain salaries, or rather war prices, the Senate holding that the impression that it will be only a temporary arrangement to wait to end the war and re-establish the infringed rights of the almighty dollar.

We are glad to hear the last of the Harriet Lane, which was betrayed into rebel hands by traitors, and has since been leading a dissolute and disgraceful existence, now happily ended. She has been captured, and deserved a better fate. She was in the service bringing important rebel news and supplies from the Western Gulf.

Our dispatches speak of the movement by a great body of Union troops, below from Nashville and to have gone somewhere for a grand impending expedition.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., presented a petition from officers in the army, asking for the same pay as the line officers of the same rank. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Mo., presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Missouri and Maryland against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bank bill with amendments. Mr. Foster explained that the amendments did not make any radical changes in the bill. There were so many trivial alterations that the Committee had concluded to offer a new bill as a substitute. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported on the memorial of Ex-Surgeon General Hammond, asking for an investigation into the circumstances of his court martial. The Committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. HALE, of Maine offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of relieving the tonnage of the shipping of the country from the income tax. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky, asked the Senate to take up his resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether he has appointed a commission to examine into the claims of loyal owners for slaves enlisted in the service. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio called up the resolution of the Military Committee advising retaliation on the rebels.

Mr. HOWARD, of N. Y., offered an amendment to the resolution, that Congress earnestly call the attention of the President to the condition and treatment of the Union soldiers held in rebel prisons, and, if for satisfactory reasons they cannot be exchanged, Congress recommends that the President employ all means in his power, not inconsistent with such retaliation as shall seem necessary, to the end of such barbarities, and compel the rebel authorities to observe the rules of civilized warfare.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Mo., spoke on the subject of retaliation. He favored the appointment of commissioners to confer with the rebel authorities, to secure better treatment for our prisoners in the South. If the rebels refused to receive the commissioners, the President should adopt such measures of retaliation as are consistent with a civilized warfare and not degrading to our own people, but which would effectually stop the barbarities on the part of the rebels. He intended to offer an amendment to this effect and to avoid all kinds of retaliation, but not at all times.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., proposed that Mr. Howard modify his amendment so as to give the Senate the privilege of sending commissioners to look into the condition of the rebel prisoners in Northern prisons.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Mo., was willing to accept the modification, but he believed the rebel prisoners were humanely treated in the North.

Mr. HOWARD, of Mo., as one of the committee that reported the resolution advocated its passage.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill, reported that the House still insisted on the appropriation to increase the pay of government employees. He moved that the Senate still adhere to its amendment to strike out the appropriation for this increase of pay, for which he was contrary to his view, to see the bill be lost. The vote was taken, and the Senate decided to recede from its amendment by a vote of 38 years to [illegible] Mr. Carlisle.

The presiding officer said the motion prevails... on account of disagreement between the Houses.

Mr. Sumner resumed his remarks on retaliation, sustaining the resolution of the Military Committee.

Mr. WADE moved an amendment making the retaliation mandatory, instead of advisory, and requiring the President and officers of the army to enforce it.

He said he was surprised that any Senator would say the rebels had not treated our prisoners with the greatest cruelty. After mentioning several instances of rebel barbarity, he advocated retaliation in kind.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., opposed the resolution, and spoke at length against it. Pending the consideration of the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the facts and circumstances attending the seizure of the United States steamer... [illegible] pending debate.

Mr. SCHENCK and FARNSWORTH severally spoke to the resolution for the reason that the subject was now undergoing an examination by the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Washburne withdrew his resolution... [illegible] Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee was discharged from the consideration...

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the admission to seats of delegates from territories in the House to be... [illegible] the states of which they may be proposed... [illegible] of New York, advocated the resolution.

Mr. [illegible], of Vt., opposed the proposition.